



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
9 August 1993

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Chad

Violence Reported in Various Cities Following Killings

One Killed in Abeche

AB0708221093 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT
7 Aug 93

[Text] Ndjamen, Aug 7 (AFP)—One person was killed during a demonstration in the town of Abeche in eastern Chad, called in protest at a massacre which claimed more than 60 lives, Chad national radio said Saturday [7 August].

Demonstrators Friday marched through Abeche protesting at growing insecurity in the region, and converged on the town's administrative offices and drinking houses, where violence broke out, the radio reported.

Security forces were called in to restore calm, the radio said.

The protest followed an attack Wednesday by armed men at Chokoyam in the northeastern Ouaddai region of Chad, 100 kilometres (60 miles) from Abeche.

Latest official figures put the death toll from the attack at 64, with 81 wounded.

The attackers remained unidentified, the radio said, adding that "strict instructions" had been issued for them to be "hunted down and neutralised."

The Chadian Government has launched an inquiry into the massacre.

Insecurity in the region, which borders Sudan, has been blamed on the presence of Chadian National Front soldiers discontented at being excluded from a government conference on national peace and reconciliation.

Dead, Wounded in Ndjamen Clash

LD0808135193 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] [Announcer] There has been shooting in Ndjamen. Since the early hours of the morning, automatic gunfire has been heard in the north of the Chadian capital. Several people killed and tens wounded have been reported. The killing in Ouaddai last Wednesday in eastern Chad—blamed on Abbas Koty—is reportedly the cause of this sudden outburst of violence in Ndjamen. Sosthene Gargoune reports:

[Gargoune] There are about 20 dead and 128 seriously wounded. This is the provisional toll we have just been given by the Chadian League for Human Rights. According to sources at the hospital, the toll will increase. For the moment we do not know how many soldiers have been wounded or killed, as they have been evacuated toward the barracks or the French military medical center.

So what has led to there being dead and injured in Ndjamen? Well-informed sources say that the security forces intervened to put down a demonstration that the Ouaddaian community living in Ndjamen was organizing early this morning to pay homage to those who died at the Chokoyan market last Wednesday.

The repression was severe this morning in Ndjamen, where the gendarmerie, supported by the Chadian head of state's personal guard, used bazookas, Kalashnikovs, and other assault weapons against the demonstrators, some of whom used small-caliber weapons.

Military patrols are continuing at the moment in the northern districts of Ndjamen where the shooting took place. Relative calm reigns, but the emergency wing of Ndjamen Central Hospital is continuing to register wounded, most of whom will not be able to be operated on as there is no electricity at Ndjamen Central Hospital. A call has been made for doctors and nurses to come to Ndjamen Hospital. This is Sosthene Gargoune in Ndjamen for RFI.

[Announcer] As a result of the violence, the French ambassador has asked French expatriates in the Chadian capital not to leave their homes.

Further on Ndjamen Incidents

AB0808230093 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Excerpt] What happened today again in Ndjamen? The inhabitants of the capital, who thought they were going to spend a peaceful Sunday, woke up early this morning to the firing of all sorts of weapons. Sporadic, but often intensive firing was heard throughout the entire morning, leaving several people dead and injured. As usual, elements of the gendarmerie and the Republican Guard were quickly deployed to the area.

Everything began at 0530 [0630 GMT] at the park on 49th Street, which was chosen by the Ouaddai community to organize a peaceful protest march in the memory of the victims of [word indistinct]. The demonstrators (?attacked) the law enforcement agents, who had already cordoned off the zone. Things happened quickly, and the hesitant demonstrators stormed the police station of the Fourth Administrative District, seized cases full of weapons, attacked the premises, burned four vehicles, killed three policemen, and injured four others. At the police station of the First Administrative District, the demonstrators burned down three military trucks, two private cars, and a vehicle belonging to the police inspector in charge. Ten policemen were also wounded by the demonstrators. The demonstrators also killed two gendarmes. It is worth saying that the clash between the law enforcement agents and the demonstrators was very intense. It is difficult to establish a full report, but at the Central Hospital, 18 people were known to be dead and 160 injured. At the military garrison, four people are said to be dead and 20 injured. The divisional headquarters is presently being invaded by several relatives, whom the

law enforcement agents find difficult to control. At any rate, it is a bloody Sunday that the inhabitants of Ndjamenas experienced today. [passage omitted]

CST Discusses Situation

AB0808122093 Ndjamenas Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Report on a meeting of the Higher Transitional Council, CST, held in Ndjamenas on 7 August; read by (Ali Abderhamane Aga), CST secretary general and spokesman—recorded]

[Excerpt] Meeting today, 7 August, at the 15 January Palace under the chairmanship of the Honorable Lol Mahamat Choua, the Council examined two items on the agenda: the situation in the Ouaddai and the report of the Health, Social Welfare, Women's Affairs, and Children's Rights Committee on the prize winners from the educational sector for 1991 [year as heard].

On the first item, the situation in the Ouaddai region, after a thorough analysis of the general insecurity prevailing in the country, especially in the Ouaddai, the CST deeply deplored the massacre of innocent, peace-loving citizens at the Nigelim market on 4 August. The CST regrets the fact that the executive did not inform or involve it in adopting the preliminary measures on this painful event.

3. [number as heard] The CST calls for the immediate creation of a joint commission comprising the executive, the CST, and citizens to shed light on the incident.

4. In pursuance of Article 91 of the Transition Charter, the CST takes the initiative to consult with the government and the presidency in order stamp out insecurity nationwide.

5. If it turns out that the executive is unable to cope with the task of providing security, the CST will be duty-bound to impeach it.

6. Furthermore, the CST appeals to the bereaved families to remain calm. [passage omitted]

El-Bongo Urges France To Intervene

AB0808154093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] The Chadian community in France held a meeting yesterday in Paris. The guest speaker was Maurice Adoum El-Bongo, the man who presided over Chad's national conference held from 15 January to 7 April this year. The main topics dealt with were the economic situation and security in the country. At the end of the conference, El-Bongo, who talked with our correspondent Mbakiya in Paris, gave his assessment of the functioning of Chad's transitional organs. Let us listen to El-Bongo:

[Begin El-Bongo recording] I think that it is not easy to find a solution. Particularly, left on our own as Chadians, we cannot really find a solution because there are powerful interest groups in the country that capitalize on interethnic differences to reinforce this wave of assassinations and insecurity. We need to hold a frank discussion with France because (?all these trials of strength) concern the head of state. In Ndjamenas, I had personally contacted some elements of the "Operation Sparrowhawk" [French intervention force stationed in Chad] who are capable of helping us resolve these problems, but the authorities—at whatever level—should turn to France and raise the issue with that country so that it may assume its responsibilities. [end recording]

Government Imposes Curfew

AB0908084293 Paris AFP in French 0825 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] Ndjamenas, 9 Aug (AFP)—The Chadian Government has imposed a curfew following yesterday's clashes in Ndjamenas, which according to the latest casualty list, left 41 dead and 152 injured, an official source disclosed in the Chadian capital this morning. This curfew comes into effect today and runs from 2000 to 0500. Two hundred and three people were arrested after the clash, the source added.

Congo

Lissouba, OAU Mediator Discuss Libreville Accord, Aid

AB0608171093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] OAU mediator Mohamed Sahnoun was this afternoon was received by the president. Pascal Lissouba and his guest mainly discussed the Libreville Accord. Mohamed Sahnoun disclosed this to State House correspondents:

[Begin recording] [Sahnoun] Finally, I discussed with the president the recent negotiations held in Libreville leading to the agreement that was signed by the various parties. This accord provides for an extension of the electoral process and a fresh, constructive political debate in Congo. This is the time to think of dressing the wounds and helping those who suffered in the course of this crisis, as well as enabling all political organizations and the entire Congolese community to rebuild the country. In this particular regard, we discussed with the president a number of economic problems that we will strive to bring to the notice of the international community so that substantial aid may be extended to this country.

[Unidentified correspondent] Indeed, you are among those who signed the Libreville Accord. Do you have any particular observations to make?

[Sahnoun] I think it is a wise accord, one that enables the parties to find common ground and, as I said, helps wrap up the electoral process. This will then enable the various state institutions to function normally. The necessary measures should, therefore, be adopted now for the implementation of this accord. The international community will make its contribution as soon as we receive an invitation from the president to that effect.

[Correspondent] You were specially sent to Brazzaville by the OAU for this particular purpose. Should it be understood, then, that your mission ends here?

[Sahnoun] Our mission as OAU special envoys is obviously drawing to an end. The purpose was to find common ground, which means an agreement. But certainly, concerning my organization, the OUA, it is a mission that continues. The organization will continue to monitor the implementation of this accord, send in observers for the wrapping up of the elections, send in legal experts to examine the dispute, and mobilize itself to help Congo economically and financially.

[Correspondent] Last, could you tell us in what atmosphere the signing of this Libreville Accord took place?

[Sahnoun] As you can imagine, the negotiations were pretty tough. Initially, there had been hard-line, incongruous stands, and the discussions had to focus on these differences. Concessions were given and taken, and obviously, differences in viewpoints were narrowed. But what carried the day was wisdom and political will, which I must say were displayed by all the players in the game. There was the political will to make a breakthrough, and this is what made for success. That does not surprise me. As I stated on arrival here—I know Congo and the Congolese elite too well—I knew that Congo was capable of showing the correct way to a lot of other African countries. It has just proved me right with this Libreville Accord. [end recording]

Radio Reports Reaction of French Ministry to Agreement

AB0708115493 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Excerpts] Today in Paris the French Foreign Affairs Ministry expressed France's satisfaction with the agreement signed in Libreville to bring Congo out of the political crisis that has destabilized the country since the May elections.

According to a French Foreign Ministry spokesman, France expressed the wish that the commitments made in Libreville by the signatories of the agreement be immediately implemented so that the Congolese people can devote themselves to the recovery and development of their country under the authority of President Lisouba. [passage omitted]

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the happy ending of the Libreville Accord, which France contributed to

through its contacts, missions, and notably the action of Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin, who had been in Libreville for the past few days, was made possible thanks to the personal intervention of Gabonese President Omar Bongo, to whom it pays tribute.

Crisis Committee Reduces Curfew After Libreville Accord

AB0708204093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] The Crisis Committee has just published changes in the duration of the curfew in force in our country for some weeks now. According to the Crisis Committee's Communique No. 5, the curfew will now run from midnight, instead of 2200, to 0500. This is a consequence of the peace agreement signed by our country's two major political groups in Libreville.

Zaire

Government, Rebel Clashes Reported Near Ugandan Border

AB0508214693 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Aug 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems insecurity is rife in eastern Zaire. In Kivu Province, ethnic clashes between local people and those of Rwandan origin have left thousands dead and many more displaced. Now there are reports of fierce fighting farther north, near the Ugandan border. Zairian troops have been amassing in the area to try and preempt attacks by rebels of the Workers and Peasants' Movement, MOP, which has offices in Kampala. From Kampala, Eppajar Ojulu telexed this report:

Rebel MOP's spokesman, (Abdulah Nasir), said heavy fighting has been going on since 24 July, when government troops attacked rebel camps in Lubero. (Nasir) told me this afternoon that a rebel camp, which is strategically located in a hilly area, was surrounded by government troops. After heavy fighting, 70 government soldiers were killed after they were ambushed. The fighting then spilled over to Kamango three days later, when on 27 July up to 160 government troops were reported to have been killed. (Nasir) went on to say that in further fighting in Beni District, 140 government troops again were killed, although he conceded that the rebels had lost their bases in Utsha to Zairian Government troops. The rebels' spokesman said that since the fighting broke out the rebels themselves had lost 13 soldiers. When I asked him why they had lost such a small number against the figures of several hundred losses by government troops, he explained that this was because the government was fighting in an area whose geography they did not know well.

Mr. (Nasir) said that so far the rebels had captured 135 light machine guns and a large number of munitions

from the government. The rebels' spokesman, who spoke with excitement over what he called their achievements on the battle front, said that the Zairian Government had sent for more reinforcements, but he promised that they too would be given a beating.

Sources from the Ugandan border said that refugees had started streaming into Uganda in their hundreds. One source claimed that up to 500 refugees had crossed into Uganda since last week. However, the UNHCR representative here said he had not yet got any information about such an influx.

MOP Rebel Comments on Clashes, Plan To Oust Mobutu

*AB0608214093 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 6 Aug 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] This week, the rebel Zairian Movement of Workers and Peasants, MOP, has been claiming that heavy fighting has been going on in eastern Zaire, around the district of Lubero near the Ugandan border. The rebels say Zairian troops have been amassing in the area to preempt strikes by the insurgents, but that a series of clashes and ambushes has left many Zairian soldiers dead. The claims have been made from the MOP's office in Kampala. On the line, Jeremy Skid asked their spokesman, Mohamed Nasir, how many men they claim to have under arms in eastern Zaire:

[Begin recording] [Nasir] So far, we have about 3,000 well-trained and a big number of recruited young boys who are under 20.

[Skid] Where are you training your soldiers?

[Nasir] We are training them from inside.

[Skid] Do you train them inside Zaire?

[Nasir] Yeah.

[Skid] How are you funding this whole operation?

[Nasir] We started by simple contributions from the members and it allowed us to get some arms, and even now we are getting also arms from the Zairian troops, and then the population is giving us a big help on food and even medical (?help).

[Skid] So you say you are getting most of the help from the local population?

[Nasir] Yeah.

[Skid] Now, you yourself are in Uganda. Are you getting any help from the Ugandan Government?

[Nasir, hesitating] No.

[Skid] Now, you are (?an awful) long way from the capital, Kinshasa. Have you got any armed men underground in Kinshasa?

[Nasir] We have so many people in Kinshasa. We are in contact with them, and we are getting moral support from there and even some of our members are in Kinshasa as we are talking today.

[Skid] But, militarily, it is going to be very hard to overthrow President Mobutu, who is based in Kinshasa, from a long way away in eastern Zaire.

[Nasir] Oh, we have a long plan. We have a long plan for that one, and the fact which you have to know by now in Zaire is that all the population are trying all the means to get out Mobutu from power, and they are willing to join our movement so that they can give us some strength which could allow us to achieve our objective. [end recording]

Kenya

'Violent' Riots, Injuries Reported During Muslim Protest

AB0708093993 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT
7 Aug 93

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 7 (AFP)—Many people were injured and several hotels and businesses were set ablaze when violent riots erupted in the Kenyan holiday resort of Lamu, press reports said here on Saturday [8 August].

Trouble started immediately after Friday prayers at Pwani Mosque, when more than 200 Muslim activists marched to the district commissioner's office to protest against the administration's seeming inability to crush armed banditry in the area resulting in many deaths. A running battle between the rioters and security forces ensued when anti-riot police and the para-military General Service Unit intervened and tried to disperse them.

The rampaging mobs then set fire to several hotels and restaurants, the local Standard Chartered Bank, the courthouse, customs offices, information bureau, Municipal Council's store and a ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) hall.

Several kiosks and some residential houses on the sea front were also burned down by the inferno that at one time threatened to go out of control as the town has no fire brigade, the reports said.

The Kenya Power and Lighting Company was reported to have switched off power to the island resort to avoid a further spread of the fires. The fate of tourists at some of the burnt down hotels could not be established immediately.

Meanwhile, the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK) leader Shaykh Khalid Balala said his organization fully supported the Lamu people's "uprising" and warned of more trouble if the banditry problems were not solved immediately. Armed bandits, believed to be from the Somali-speaking Kenya's North Eastern Province and neighboring war-torn Somalia, have been spraying passengers with bullets on the busy Mombasa-Lamu road in eastern Kenya for the past year with impunity. In the last two weeks, several people have been killed and scores more injured, including tourists, as the bandits continued their attacks on bus convoys and then retreated into the nearby bushes, with police doing little to pursue them.

Islamic Party Expresses Support

EA0708140893 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
7 Aug 93 p 1

[Article by Karim Rajan: "Scores Injured as Mobs Burn Bank, Offices in Riot"]

[Text] Violent riots in Lamu town yesterday left many people injured and business premises burnt.

Sporadic gunfire could be heard between 1.30 pm and 4 pm as heavily armed general service unit and regular police chased the rioters, mainly Muslims, who had marched to the district commissioner's [DC] office to protest the administration's seeming inability to crush bandit activity in the area which has resulted in many deaths.

Among the buildings burnt were the standard chartered bank, the KANU [Kenya African National Union] Hall, the Lamu court, customs offices, a council store, the Bush Garden restaurant, Hapa Hapa restaurant, Petleys Inn, the Information Bureau, and the Mahrus restaurant.

Some residential houses on the sea front road were also burnt.

Trouble started immediately after the Friday prayers at Pwani mosque when the more than 300 Muslims marched towards the dc's office.

The district commissioner, Mr. John Sala, after unsuccessfully asking them to disperse, ordered the antiriot police to disperse them. He did not receive their memorandum.

The policemen started clubbing the demonstrators and in the ensuing melee, the Muslims attacked and burnt buildings belonging to the government. Other residents in the town fled.

Only police on patrol could be seen. They occasionally shot in the air.

Tear gas fumes filled the ancient town's alleys, forcing residents holed up in the upper houses to choke and sneeze.

The deputy divisional police officer tried to calm the rioters but failed. The district commissioner stayed in his office.

As news of the riots reached Mombasa, the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya [IPK] and Lamu residents in the town condemned the government's action and warned of more trouble if problems like the bandit menace were not solved immediately.

Shaykh Khalid Balala, one of the IPK leaders said: "KANU must learn to listen to the grievances of the wananchi [citizens] without discrimination."

He said that the IPK fully supported the Lamu peoples "uprising."

The IPK national organizing secretary, Mr. Abubakar Awadh, warned that Lamu Muslims would actively resist government forces if they continued to fight innocent civilians.

"Why do they not take the GSU's [General Service Unit] they are unleashing on the people to the bandit areas to control it," he asked.

By 6 pm, GSU personnel were still roaming the deserted streets and raiding houses where they beat anyone suspected of having been in the demonstration.

A former Lamu mp [member of parliament], Mr. Mohamed Hashim, blamed Mr. Sala for the riots, saying that he did not listen to the demonstrators.

He asked the coast provincial commissioner to resign for refusing to meet the Lamu delegation which visited him recently.

"The government does not seem serious in its attempts to fight banditry," he said.

"The town is at standstill, there are no people in the streets which are being patrolled by heavily armed riot police." Said a caller who requested anonymity.

Arrests, Muslim Memorandum Reported

EA0808212593 Nairobi STANDARD ON SUNDAY in English 8 Aug 93 pp 1, 2

[Article by John Kiama, Humphrey Malalo, and Kimani Ngunda: "Police Arrest 9 Over Riots... As Leaders Rush to Troubled Lamu"]

[Excerpts] Police in Lamu have arrested nine suspects in connection with last Friday's (6 August) riots which left many people injured and business premises, including a bank, burnt.

Following the unrest the coast PC (provincial commissioner) Mr. Mbuo Waganagwa, commissioner of police, Mr. Shadrach Kiruki and the general service unit commandant, Mr. Charles Kimurgor, flew to the troubled island town to assess the security situation and damage caused by the rioters. Soon after their arrival, the PC chaired an emergency Security Committee meeting at the office of the DC (district commissioner).

Mr. Waganagwa later addressed local leaders and said he was upset about what had happened. He decried the damage caused to property and asked the local leaders to operate with the DC to avoid a repeat of last Friday's incident.

Mr. Waganagwa also appealed to the residents to remain calm while the government looked for ways of wiping out banditry in the district. He promised to meet the local leaders at any time to discuss insecurity in the area. He at the same time accepted a memorandum from the local leaders which the DC, Mr. John Sala, had declined to receive on Friday before the riots broke out.

The nine arrested people included a Democratic Party of Kenya (DP) activist, Mr. Nassir Bwanamkuu, and a Lamu politician, Mr. Abdunassir Skander, who were netted at their residences on the island. Others were Mr. A. Khatib, Mr. Saidi Baddi, Mr. A. Dumila, Mr. Harith Bin Hilal, Mr. A. N. Abubakar, Mr. Athman Khatib and Mr. Ali Shekuwe who were suspected of having led the local residents in a demonstration to the DC's office.

The nine were expected to appear in court soon but it was not immediately established what the charges would be.

Meanwhile, Muslim leaders in the district have appealed to President Moi to sack Mr. Sala for allegedly ordering anti-riot police to disperse peaceful demonstrators. The leaders led by the Lamu County Council chairman, Councillor Abdulla Fadhil and other Councillors Abbas Shekuna (Lamu town), Mohamed Shamuti (Mokowe), Haji Fumo (Ngao) and Abdalla Skanda (nominated), condemned the action taken by the DC and urged the government to immediately sack him alleging he was a "secret agent" for one of the opposition parties.

They claimed the government should prosecute the DC for the damages caused on property during the riots. They estimated the damage caused at Kenya African National Union [KANU] offices to be about 4 million shillings. They said that if no action was taken against the DC, they would defect to the opposition or be forced to start their own political party in the district.

The councillors said the government should understand that there were many civil servants in the district supporting the opposition. They suggested that such civil servants should be screened. [passage omitted]

Scores of shaken tourists were seen sailing in boats to the nearby Manda Island where they boarded chartered planes to Mombasa. At the same time, some of the local leaders vowed to continue demonstrating until the government gave them audience over their grievances.

During the midday prayers yesterday, Muslims read out the memorandum which they expected to hand over to Mr. Sala. The memorandum demanded improved security along the Lamu-Malindi road and in the villages, setting up of a GSU camp at Nyongoro area which is notorious for bandit attacks, establishment of home guards in the district and improved surveillance in the forests. It further accused the District Security Committee of laxity whenever bandits hit the area and of ignoring the interests and welfare of Lamu people.

The memorandum, dated August 6, was read out at the Bafadhil, Raskopo and Jamia mosques.

The Lamu District KANU branch chairman, Mr. Ali Mahrus, claimed that armed policemen ransacked residential houses and hotels on the island on Friday night and beat up people. He said the police action was a sign that a barbaric system had been launched in Lamu. [passage omitted]

In Mombasa, rowdy youth on Friday night erected barricades along the Abdalnasser road to protest against the riots in Lamu. The youths, numbering about seven, burnt tyres at the centre of the road shortly after 9 P.M. Blocking the way for motorists who turned away fearing for their vehicles.

A police source confirmed the incident but declined to give more details on the issue. However, no one was injured in the incident. [passage omitted]

Moi Criticizes Opposition Call for UN Help With Clashes

EA0608212193 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today criticized some opposition leaders for causing fear and despondency among wananchi (citizens) through claims that there will be fresh recurrence of clashes in some parts of the country. President Moi pointed out that some leaders have all along been the architects of the so-called tribal clashes which affected some parts of the country in the recent past.

The president told the police to ensure that no one was allowed to spread fear among wananchi through rumors. President Moi said the government will continue to ensure that wananchi went about their activities unmolested, adding that anyone found to be involved in activities that can jeopardize the peace will face the full force of the law.

President Moi said that those perpetuating clashes were common criminals who should be treated as such. President Moi was speaking at the new Moi Baringo Teachers College during the graduation of 251 pioneer students of the college in Baringo District.

President Moi said it was absurd for some opposition leaders to call for the intervention of the UN in the tribal clashes when they themselves have failed to play their role in containing the situation. He appealed to all peace-loving Kenyans to report anyone bent on disrupting the peace. The president noted that during this time of economic hardships, Kenyans needed to be even more united in order to tackle the resultant problems. [passage omitted]

Moi Denounces Envoys' 'Undiplomatic Behavior'

EA0508170093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today [5 August] said it was unfortunate that some envoys accredited to Kenya have broken diplomatic conventions and assumed the role of supervisors in the country's internal affairs. President Moi pointed out that Kenya is a sovereign state and should be respected by all friendly countries, adding that the humility of her people should not be construed for weakness.

The president recalled that during the last general elections some of those countries sided with the opposition in the pretext of promoting democracy. He said Kenyans could no longer tolerate such undiplomatic behavior and that the government will protest accordingly.

President Moi wondered why even those countries who claim to be Kenya's friends were supporting, defending and financing subversive publications. He pointed out that democracy does not mean forcing destruction upon the people through perpetuated subversive activities by a section of the media.

President Moi was speaking at Iten playground (stadium) in Elgeyo Marakwet District during a public rally. President Moi reminded Kenyans that their security depended on their unity. He added that as the head of state he had the obligation to defend the Kenyan people and will continue doing so fearlessly. [passage omitted]

Moi: Opposition Out To Sabotage Government Programs

EA0508144593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that the public service had opposition elements out to sabotage government programs and make the government unpopular to wananchi [citizens]. He observed that some of the disloyal civil servants had carried out activities which had tarnished the image of the government. He cited recent cases of leakage of government documents, the failure of banks, and the shooting of innocent wananchi by policemen sent to maintain peace in clash areas as some of the cases carried out by civil servants intended to injure government image. The president stressed that civil servants must be loyal and serve the government of the day with commitment for the country to progress. President Moi was speaking at various centers on his way from State Lodge, Eldoret, to Iten to address a public rally. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Five Somalis Killed in Failed Ambush on U.S. Convoy

AB0708173893 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Aug 7 (AFP)—Five Somalis were killed, 15 wounded and a number captured after a failed ambush of a U.S. convoy south of the capital Saturday, a UN military spokesman said.

A military spokesman for the UN operation here, Major David Stockwell, said that a 30 vehicle U.S. convoy came under grenade and small arms fire some 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of Mogadishu.

"French soldiers providing convoy security returned fire," Stockwell said.

Pakistani troops based in nearby Afgoi responded to the convoy's request for help, along with quick reaction force helicopters, the spokesman said.

The convoy was returning from delivering fuel and water to UN troops in Bali Dogle, in the south of the country.

No UN soldiers were wounded and damage to the UN vehicles was described as light.

The Turkish general commanding the UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] operation, Cevik Bir, praised the "quick reaction and coordination of international forces which made for the success of the operation," Stockwell reported. Fighting lasted less than an hour.

A number of prisoners were to be interrogated to find out whether the attack had a political dimension, or whether it was just banditry, the spokesman said.

A number of attackers were believed to have escaped, Stockwell also said, adding that U.N. forces had seized 18 automatic weapons and two grenade launchers.

Italian Troops, Helicopters Strike Area North of Capital

LD0608131493 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian 1002 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] Italian troops carried out a mop-up operation north of Mogadishu Port last night. Helicopters took part in the operation. Mortar shells had been fired at the airport from that area. There has been no information so far about the outcome of the operation. U.S. helicopters came across a 10-truck convoy between Mogadishu and Aigoi last night. On board were many armed Somalis, who fled.

Report Alleges UN Criticizes UNOSOM Air Assaults

EA0608201593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] The UN Department of Legal Affairs has issued a report in which it criticizes the attacks by the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM]-2 and U.S. troops on sites in Mogadishu, during which innocent Somali nationals were killed. The report, prepared by the national office of the UN [as heard], has strongly criticized the air assault involving C-130 planes and helicopters (?piloted) by Americans against sites in Mogadishu on 12 July.

The report questioned whether the United Nations has the right and legal grounds to carry out attacks given that the United Nations came to Somalia—or claimed to have come—to rehabilitate affected and needy people.

In response to the report issued by the UN Department of Legal Affairs, a spokesman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, pointed out that the right which could not be [words indistinct] whose evidence Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Clinton and criminal Howe tried to conceal. The spokesman of the SNA added that UNOSOM-2 and the United States under its [UNOSOM's] trademark would never restore stability in Somalia because they were the ones who were bringing problems and instability to Somalia and they wanted the destruction and disturbances to continue in pursuance of their selfish interests. This was evident in the world's frequent condemnation of the unpardonable massacres committed by the United States.

Mandela Urges De Klerk To Cooperate in 'Saving' Country

MB0708204893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says sanctions must be lifted soon to save South Africa but transitional government arrangements must be in place first. Mr. Mandela was speaking at a ceremony in Port Elizabeth last night to honor ANC stalwart Govan Mbeki.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Mandela told guests at the ANC fundraising dinner hosted by National Sorghum Breweries that it was vital that sanctions be lifted to save the country's economy. He said if State President F.W. de Klerk cooperated with the ANC the remaining sanctions against South Africa could be lifted with the organization's blessing within weeks. He said that South Africa had the potential to become a major economic power again.

[Mandela] All that prevents us from playing a role of being a powerhouse for the whole of Africa south of the hemisphere is the fact that we have not yet made this breakthrough.

[Correspondent] The recipient of the two million rand award from National Sorghum Breweries, Mr. Govan Mbeki, said that economics and politics were inseparable and blacks were fighting for empowerment in both.

[Mbeki] (? Well, it deals) without a sound economy, lacks muscle to grapple ... to grapple with the problems of not only eradicating historical injustices of apartheid but also creating a new infrastructure. [end recording]

President de Klerk Refutes Allegations of NP Split

MB0608154793 Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 93 p 2

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Pretoria—The split, which the NP's [National Party] enemies are eager to see within its ranks, "did not materialize at the party's caucus meeting" and the members are in no way feeling threatened in their own leadership positions.

This is what party leader, President F.W. de Klerk, said at a hotel near Jan Smuts Airport after the NP caucus meeting. He said in response to questions that unity in the NP was strong, and that his office bearers were motivated to strive for first place in the coming election.

The meeting took place in a positive and warm atmosphere, and the predicted split did not materialize. "I am also not feeling threatened in my position as leader."

Yesterday's conference had been planned as far back as June, as it had then been expected that from the negotiation council would emerge certain information about

which the NP had to brief its people. It had nothing to do with predictions that the party was so divided as to warrant a caucus meeting.

The government's chief negotiator, Mr. Roelf Meyer, briefed the caucus on the state of the negotiation process and this led to an indepth discussion. The NP once again clarified its views, among others that it had problems with the powers proposed for regional governments, and also which counter proposals it envisaged in that regard, President de Klerk said.

Another issue discussed concerned the NP's election strategy. President de Klerk said that all parties had already begun with their election campaigns, and that the NP's campaign would intensify as the party held its provincial congresses and the election drew nearer.

President de Klerk also said that plans for two brief parliamentary sessions were being considered. One would be from 13 September and the other later, depending on how the parliamentary joint committees fared with settling the draft constitution.

Government, Afrikaner Front Meet on Self-Determination

MB0608160593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] The government and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] are to establish a subcommittee to investigate the principle of Afrikaner self-determination. The committee is to determine a system by which the principle can be promoted within the constitutional framework being negotiated at present.

A government delegation led by Minister Roelf Meyer and an Afrikaner Volksfront delegation led by General Constand Viljoen met in Pretoria today in an attempt to resolve differences regarding constitutional matters. Mr. Meyer and Gen. Viljoen expressed satisfaction with the discussions after the meeting.

The subcommittee, to be chaired by Mr. Meyer and Gen. Viljoen, will complete its investigation within 10 days, after which bilateral negotiations will be conducted.

Gen. Viljoen said that the Volksfront believed that there had to be a negotiated settlement for all the people of South Africa. However, he said that the Volksfront was not yet willing to join the negotiating process in Kempton Park. He added that if there was hope of the Afrikaners' right to self-determination being recognized, the Front would participate.

CP 'To Prevent' April Election, Urges Resistance

MB0708201393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has again dug in its heels against the constitutional path South Africa is taking, saying it will do all in its power to prevent the

election in April next year. CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said at the party's [Orange] Free State congress in Bloemfontein today that the CP would not accept either a transitional government or a new one.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Ronel van Zyl] Various speakers at the congress said South Africa was already in a state of war and that it was now time for resistance and even retaliation. This action would be directed at new constitutional developments such as the proposed nonracial education policy, integrated local authorities, a regional government for the [Orange] Free State, the planned peace-keeping force, and the April election which Dr. Hartzenberg said would result in a communist takeover.

[Hartzenberg, in Afrikaans] We will begin with softer actions, but if you insist, then you must not cry when there are sterner actions, because we will have no other choice. If they take our land, then they will inspire this Afrikaner nation to the greatest action ever. It will result in us crossing over to greater action.

[Van Zyl] CP supporters were advised not to become involved in National Peace Secretariat structures, as this would give legitimacy to protest actions by the ANC [African National Congress]. However, supporters were again advised to arm themselves and to support local security programs. For the first time at a CP congress, a proposal calling on dissatisfied television viewers not to pay license fees was accepted. [end recording]

AWB, ANC Hold Rallies in Schweizer-Reneke, Ipelegeng

AWB's Terreblanche Addresses Supporters

MB0708145293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] Schweizer-Reneke Aug 7 SAPA—The granting of the freedom of Schweizer-Reneke in the western Transvaal to the local Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] Wenkommando [Victory Commando] had "opened the way for the unit to Pretoria", AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche said in the town on Saturday.

Addressing about 1,500 supporters at the town hall, Mr. Terreblanche pointed out that it was coincidence that the first rumblings of the 1914 rebellion had also begun in Schweizer-Reneke.

Fears of confrontation between the AWB and African National Congress [ANC] supporters following a similar ceremony in the nearby Ipelegeng township for Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] commander Joe Modise had not materialised by 3pm on Saturday.

In a show of force, about 1,000 members of the Wenkommando from as far afield as the northern Cape and Welkom in the [Orange] Free State, members of the

Tormvalke (the motorcycle squad), a mounted unit consisting of 70 horses, the elite unit Ystergarde [Iron Guard] and the Penkoppe, the organisation's youth wing, assembled in the town centre for the ceremony.

At the gathering, Mr. Terreblanche took the general salute before a fly-past by the organisation's air wing.

The AWB described the conferment as a great honour and an indication that local residents had chosen law and order above lawlessness and had rejected the "dark forces of communism".

A march through the town followed to the local show grounds where the AWB leader also said "the AWB does not want peace, but war with the communists".

By 3pm, no incidents of confrontation had been received, according to the police.

SAP [South African Police] spokesman Ray Harrauld ascribed this to "the tremendous amount of cooperation by both organisations".

He said prior agreements had been reached and both organisations had adhered to the conditions.

ANC's Modise Calls For Peace

MB0708152093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 7 Aug 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Schweizer-Reneke Aug 7 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Commander Joe Modise on Saturday called for an end to violence and condemned Afrikaans Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche for "beating the drums of war".

Mr. Modise lumped together Mr. Terreblanche and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and questioned whether they knew the consequences of war. "We want to warn them that the path they are following is the path of destruction."

Mr. Modise was addressing about 2,000 followers in the sleepy western Transvaal township of Ipelegeng where the freedom of the township was conferred on him. Ipelegeng is five kilometres outside the white town of Schweizer-Reneke where the AWB was at the same time on Saturday being honoured by the conservative town council.

Garlanded and caped like a university graduate, the veteran soldier told the crowd that South Africa was split into factions. "We got factions, we don't have a nation. No single party will weld these together." In markedly less conciliatory vein, he castigated Mr. Buthelezi and said he and IFP negotiator Walter Felgate had threatened war when the IFP walked out of multi-party talks. "Soon after they said that, there was violence."

Mr. Modise said Mr. Buthelezi was where he belonged—"in the company of the worst racists in this country".

Criticising the SA Police, he said the ANC wanted to create a peoples' police force and army that would be ruled by the community they served. He also called for the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army to lay down its arms. "Very soon, we'll be integrating our forces. We say the future is found around peaceful negotiations."

Before Mr. Modise's speech, 12-year-old ANC "young pioneer" Kenneth Morolong had the crowd in stitches as he variously dismissed Mr. Terreblanche, Mr. Buthelezi and Bophuthatswana leader Lucas Mangope.

Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] praise singer Tsepo Dikapeso introduced his commander with an old MK favourite: "Who am I? I am the fire that breaks chains... I am the angry offspring of the angry ghetto... I am MK."

More on Terreblanche, Modise Addresses

MB0708193993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] The expected showdown between the AWB [Africaner Resistance Movement] and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing; MK] at Schweizer-Reneke in the western Transvaal did not take place today, but leaders of the two movements gave opposing messages to their followers on the future of South Africa. The AWB's Wenkommando [Victory Commando] received the freedom of the town and MK commander Joe Modise was granted the freedom of the nearby township, Ipelegeng. The peaceful proceedings were praised by the police, who thanked all those involved for their cooperation.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Gary Alfonso] Hundreds of AWB supporters and soldiers, many armed and on horseback, converged on the western Transvaal town of Schweizer-Reneke early this morning. About 3 km away at Ipelegeng township, residents gathered for what was to be the military occasion of the year. AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche's arrival at the Schweizer-Reneke gathering was cheered by right-wing followers, who lined the streets of the town. Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise received a military welcome by four units of MK soldiers. Shortly before his organization's Wenkommando received the freedom of the town, Mr. Terreblanche told TV news he was preparing for what he called the third Boer War.

[Terreblanche] We are preparing for the third Boer War, yes, today. We start today to prepare.

[Alfonso] He also reiterated his call that he would not testify in front of the Goldstone Commission despite an order from the Transvaal attorney general that he would be subpoenaed to do so.

[Terreblanche] What about? Who the hell is [word indistinct]. Who the hell is Goldstone?

[Alfonso] In a contrasting address to Ipelegeng residents, Mr. Joe Modise called on APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] soldiers to abandon the arms struggle and join a central defense force.

[Modise] We are saying to APLA there is room for you at the negotiating table. We are saying to APLA lay down your arms. They are not going to solve the problem.

[Alfonso] About 1,500 security force members were deployed in the recently declared unrest area but no incidents of violence or confrontation were reported. The AWB also launched its air wing today and a fly-by by several aircraft and by farmers, businessmen, and former Air Force flyers formed part of the right-wing's activities. [end recording]

PAC Responds to ANC Call

MB0808120793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 08 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 8 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] on Sunday slated MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] Commander Joe Modise for saying at a rally in Schweizer-Reneke at the weekend that APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] should lay down its arms as the armed struggle complicated moves towards a political settlement.

"Modise is unwittingly laying himself down as a functionary of SADF [South African Defense Force]/SAP [South African Police] propaganda to demonise APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] forces," said a statement by PAC Secretary for Political Affairs Mr Jaki Seroke. "The path of armed struggle is a conscious political decision of the PAC, same as the decision to suspend MK's activities was made by the ANC leadership," he added.

Mr Seroke charged that the government maintained its hold on power through the SADF and the SAP. "They are the chief sponsors of violence in our communities. So, without a people's army, the African people have nothing," said Mr Seroke.

ANC, IFP Youth Leagues Hold Meeting on Ending Violence

MB0708163993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] Durban Aug 7 SAPA—Youth leaders of the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha met in Durban on Saturday in an historic first-of-its-kind meeting to try to stop violence ravaging the southern Natal region.

Led by regional ANC Youth League Chairman Cyril Xaba and the Inkatha Freedom Party's National Youth Brigade Organiser Otto Kunene, the delegations deliberated for over eight hours to map out a strategy for peace.

But by Saturday evening agreement on the sensitive issues of violence and free political activity had still to be reached.

The organisations said they hoped to produce a set of resolutions by Sunday.

Both were optimistic, however, that consensus would be achieved on a peace plan for southern Natal which could in turn impact on other violence-racked regions.

"Discussions were frank and open," said Mr. Xaba who added that Saturday's meeting was in itself a visible display that peace was not unachievable and that there was still hope.

Mr. Kunene echoed these sentiments, adding that Saturday's initiative was part of a national plan to bring warring Inkatha and ANC supporters out of the battlefield and around the negotiations table.

Both leaders said their meeting was the first of its kind in the country between regional ANC and Inkatha leaders.

ANC, IFP Issue Statement

MB0808115393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040 GMT 08 Aug 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Aug 8 SAPA—Youth leaders of the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha have declared a cessation of hostilities in southern Natal and have called on their supporters to stop waging war. "No member of one of our parties must from today onwards engage in conflict with members of either party," said a joint resolution on Sunday.

The ANC's southern Natal Youth League met the regional IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Youth Brigade's leadership in a marathon 12-hour meeting in Durban on Saturday aimed at bringing peace to volatile Natal. The first-of-its kind meeting ended with a strong call for peace and reconciliation and a joint condemnation of violence. Regional ANC Youth League Chairman Cyril Xaba and National IFP Youth Brigade organiser Otto Kunene led delegations in what they both described as successful peace talks. "We accept the challenge... and strongly commit ourselves to bring about peace in our land," they resolved.

While recommitting themselves to the June 23 peace pact between Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the youth leaders pledged to form a joint liaison committee to maintain the momentum to peace and ensure agreements are not breached. Significantly, the ANC and IFP's regional youth structures resolved to call on leaders and members to stop uttering provocative statements and vilification. Calling for an end to violent conflict between their supporters, they resolved to "declare a cessation of hostilities, at least and in the main, among our constituency/membership". The ANC and IFP shared a common objective—peace. To achieve

this, they would try to ensure representation of the youth, who are at the forefront of political fighting, on all national peace accord structures.

Mr Xaba and Mr Kunene jointly expressed outrage at continuing political bloodletting. In a further historic joint message, they called on their supporters to commit themselves to education and "remain in classes".

Saturday's peace boost is the latest in a string of successful initiatives in the southern Natal region which has experienced horrific political fighting. While many communities in the region are still wracked by political killings, some have made significant strides to peace by forming successful peace committees and hosting joint peace rallies.

Police Detain Youth With 'Incriminating' APLA Documents

MB0708151293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] Cape Town Aug 7 SAPA—An 18-year-old male, arrested in Crossroads on Thursday and in possession of certain incriminating articles, was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act police confirmed on Saturday. Police have otherwise refused to confirm a morning newspaper story that the documents found in the man's possession link APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] to the St. James Church massacre and reveal plans for an attack on a restaurant in September.

According to the newspaper report, APLA plans for attacks on soft targets and the police are also contained in the papers they discovered on the suspect arrested by the Internal Stability Unit. They also reportedly contain cryptic references to an attack in December last year on Stake's Restaurant, Belvedere Road, Claremont, when shots were fired, wounding the owner of the business, among others. Future plans include plans for attacks on churches, schools, restaurants and police stations, and the papers detail methods of attacks, operating instructions for various types of weapons, diagrams of an attack formation and how to set up a killing zone.

In their statement on Saturday afternoon, western Cape police spokesman Capt John Sterrenberg said: "We wish to make it clear that we cannot make sensitive facts known before the finalisation of this investigation because certain facts form part of evidence to be led in court during the trial, and as such sub-judice. It may also jeopardise the investigation and/or the possibility of further arrests. We trust, therefore, that the community will understand the reason for not disclosing any further information at this stage."

Radio Provides Roundup of Violence Countrywide

MB0808182693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] The police have found 15 bodies in the East Rand townships of Katlehong and Thokoza. This brings to at

least 165 the number of people killed in violence in the townships over the past eight days. A spokesman for the police, Lt. Janine Smith, said that 10 bodies have been found yesterday and five had been found early this morning. Five houses were burned down yesterday, and police reported that two of their patrols had been attacked. In Daveyton, the police found a body with gunshot wounds.

A policeman has been killed and two others have been wounded in two separate shooting incidents in the Cape Province. A police assistant has been killed and a police constable wounded in a shooting incident in Hanover Park on the Cape Peninsula. A policeman, who was killed, was assistant constable (L. B. Beerding). In Mid-delburg in the Cape, a policeman, Warrant Officer (Leerman Maliti), was seriously wounded when he was shot at close range by two men.

A man has been killed in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle in an attack on a police patrol. A police spokesman, Major Herman Oosthuizen, said that members of the Internal Stability Unit had been on patrol in the township when they had seen three men carrying AK-47 rifles. The three men opened fire when they saw the police patrol and the police returned the fire. One of the attackers was shot dead and the other two managed to escape. The police took possession of an AK-47 rifle. A few hours after the incident, the police found the body of a man and the possibility that he had been wounded in the shooting incident with the stability unit patrol was being investigated.

Two passengers of a minibus have been killed and the driver seriously wounded in an attack near Amanzimtoti on the Natal south coast. The police said that the driver had picked up two men on the N2 freeway who had then attempted to hijack the vehicle. Shots were fired and two passengers were killed. The driver was taken to hospital where his condition was described as serious but stable. The attackers managed to escape after the attack.

More Than 200 Killed in 10 Days in East Rand Violence

MB0908071193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2055 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 8 SAPA—More than 200 people have died in ongoing violence in East Rand townships in the past 10 days despite the deployment of SA Defence Force and police reinforcements to restore calm in the area.

Police spokeswoman Lt Janine Smith said on Sunday at least 34 people were killed at the weekend, bringing the toll to at least 207 since July 31.

In Vosloorus on Sunday the charred bodies of five men were found in a burnt-out vehicle near the Vosloorus hostel and another two burned bodies were found in a field in the township.

The bodies of five people were picked up in Katlehong and Thokoza on Sunday morning.

Later police found the body of a man with bullet wounds in Thokoza and the charred remains of a woman in Moleleki Section, Katlehong.

The body of a man was found in Molope section. He apparently died when a handgrenade in his pocket exploded.

Another corpse was found Sunday night at the Buyafuti hostel, Katlehong.

In Katlehong and Thokoza, nine bodies were found on Sunday, 10 on Saturday and seven on Friday, said Lt Smith.

The body of another man was found with gunshot wounds in Daveyton near Benoni, she added.

In Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle two people were killed near the hostel area on Sunday morning.

Police spokesman Maj Herman Oosthuysen said one of the men was killed in a shootout between police and three AK-47 gun-wielding men during a police patrol at 2am.

Police later found the body of the second man who is also believed to have died in the gun battle.

Liberation movements and other groups in Tembisa, where 33 people died last weekend when alleged hostel dwellers went on the rampage, on Sunday declared August 12 a day of mourning.

The organising committee said in a statement a Tembisa disaster fund had been established and donations were being requested.

7 Reported Killed, 11 Injured in Bhambayi Violence

MB0908075193 Untata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] Unrest monitors say at least 7 people have been killed and 11 others injured in renewed violence in the Bhambayi squatter camp near Durban. Monitors say the clashes occurred between ANC [African National Congress] and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] supporters before and after the launch of an IFP branch in the township.

Police say the situation in the area is still very tense. Natal unrest monitors (Mary de Hardt) and (Roy Ainsley) have blamed the police's Internal Stability Unit [ISU] for failing to prevent the violence. They say the ISU allowed Inkatha members to march through an ANC stronghold of Bhambayi. (De Hardt) says she will be asking the Goldstone Commission to investigate the police's role in yesterday's violence.

Meanwhile, reports of the violence came only hours after the ANC and IFP youth league leaders declared a cessation of hostilities in southern Natal. They have called on their supporters to stop waging war against each other. In a joint resolution passed after a 12-hour meeting in Durban the ANC's Southern Natal Youth League and the regional IFP Youth Brigade condemned the violence and called for reconciliation.

Municipal Workers' Union Calls Off Strike in Natal

MB0608160793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] The South African Municipal Workers' Union has called off its strike in Natal and says its members will return to work on Monday. The union said it had achieved some of its objectives. The decision to return to work follows an ultimatum delivered by the Durban City Council to the union. Services in the city were back to normal after a special team had cleaned up last night.

Workers at several municipalities in the western Cape returned to work today, but others in the region and in the southern Cape continued striking. In Beaufort West workers were allowed to return to work after signing an agreement not to strike again in the present financial year. In George, Knysna, and Plettenberg Bay workers were regarded as dismissed after not adhering to a court order requiring them to return to work.

SADF To Withdraw From Khayelitsha Military Base

MB0608183393 Johannesburg SABA in English 1652 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] Cape Town Aug 6 SABA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] has agreed to leave its military base at Site C, Khayelitsha, the western Cape peace committee said in Cape Town on Friday. After a series of meetings since July 15 between the SADF and the Mxolisi Petani branches of South African Civics Organisation, the African National Congress [ANC], Congress of South African Trade Unions, Congress of South African Students, the ANC's Youth and Women's Leagues and the South African Communist Party, the SADF said it would leave the base by August 20.

The peace committee said the community felt the SADF had not contributed to curbing violence and serving the needs of the community and its departure was welcomed by all the people in the area. Brig Dan Lambrecht, officer commanding Western Province Command, said the base would give the community more facilities. He said if violence again demanded higher force levels, he would be compelled to find a suitable base area. "I sincerely hope that will not be necessary."

Finance Minister Discusses Country's GATT Proposals

MB0608145293 Johannesburg SABA in English 1338 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 6 SABA—Finance Minister Derek Keys expressed confidence Friday South Africa's revised offer to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs would be accepted by the country's major trading partners.

Addressing the South African Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, Mr. Keys said the country's major trading partners were likely to accept a longer transition period for South Africa as it reduced tariffs levels and removed export subsidies.

The country's revised offer to the world trade body would result in the number of tariff lines being reduced from over 12,000 to under 1,000.

Mr. Keys said he was awaiting reaction from local enterprises and the national economic forum before submitting the amended offer to GATT by the end of August.

South Africa's revised offer would be included in GATT's Uruguay round negotiations which were likely to be completed by year-end. The reduced tariff proposals would then come into effect at the beginning of next year.

Mr. Keys recognised South Africa's tariff system was virtually "impenetrable" to the international community. The country needed to comply with the requirements of the world trade body to ensure South African goods and services established export markets.

He believed a surge specifically in the country's manufactured exports would generate substantial economic growth.

Mr. Keys also stressed the importance of negotiating a trade treaty with the European Community, as it was "natural partner". The lion's share of South Africa's trade is with European countries.

"We're probably one of the few countries that doesn't have a treaty of some kind with the European market. And we would like to have one," he said.

South African Press Review for 9 Aug

MB0908113593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Security Forces in Townships Stopgap Measure—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 August in a page 10 editorial finds it "unfortunate" that the African National Congress (ANC) had to condemn the sending of security forces into the East Rand townships. "In the absence of an alternative agency to stop the violence, the

ANC and other political groups should take a wider view." They should give this effort "a chance to work." "Before long there will be a transitional authority with multiparty control of the army and police. If the legitimacy of the forces of law and order continues to be called into question thereafter that might leave us with no defence against evildoers in our midst."

People To Blame ANC for ills When Apartheid Gone—On the same page Kaizer Nyatumba writes in the "One in Your Eye" column: "Take a look around you, and you will most likely see a group of people toy-toying [protest dancing] and protesting against this and that." "Nobody wants to take responsibility for anything, and the collective finger forever points at the source of all evil: the Government and its erstwhile policies. People have no jobs, no education, no initiative and no respect for life because of apartheid. They kill, steal, vandalise, don't pay rent, don't learn at school all because of apartheid. And who—or what—do you think they will blame for their multifaceted ills when good old apartheid is no longer there and there is a new regime in office? Why, the new government, of course: the ANC."

SOWETAN

Disruption of Political Meetings "Ominous"—"The disruption of a Democratic Party [DP] meeting at Orange Farm at the weekend is ominous," warns a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 August. "When the first few meetings organised by the National Party and the Democratic Party were broken up by people who found it difficult to forgive and forget, democrats understood and forgave." It is, therefore, sad to "hear an ANC leader saying that although the disruption of the DP meeting was not his organisation's policy, the DP brought it on itself by distributing 'provocative' pamphlets. There is going to be a lot of cut and thrust in the run-up to the elections. Politicians and their followers must learn to tolerate it. If they don't, this country is doomed."

CAPE TIMES

SACP Advocates Market Economy Principles—"The economic breakthroughs in the negotiations at the World Trade Centre are becoming increasingly significant as the transition gathers momentum, and the most radical departures from old party lines appear to be coming from the SACP [South African Communist Party]," notes a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 August. "It is interesting to see the party so actively advocating principles of the market economy. Even if the ANC/SACP alliance does not prevail for the elections next year, it seems increasingly unlikely that the two will be offering highly divergent economic policies."

BEELD

Southern African Economic Bloc Needed—"The fact that South Africa and her neighbors have lived in enmity for so long has harmed the economic development of the

subcontinent," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 3 August. As damaging as sanctions and military actions, were "the failed ideological experiments with the countries' economies. Socialism eroded the wealth of countries like Tanzania and Zambia, while communism did even greater damage elsewhere. Added to the stupidity in the region was the formation of the Southern African Development Community, formed to reduce these countries' economic dependence on South Africa." BEELD believes it failed because "by trying to ignore South Africa they spoil their chances of economic development." "Everywhere countries are forming themselves in to political and economic power blocs. If South Africa and her neighbors do not do the same, they will lose badly in the changed world economy and further impoverishment will be inevitable. So the statement by President De Klerk in Zambia that an economic bloc for southern Africa is a necessity is not mere political talk, it is actually a cry of salvation. Southern Africa will have to start helping itself, because it is clear that no one else is going to do it."

Exodus of Skilled Workers "A Tragedy"—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD states: "We agree wholeheartedly with the remark made in Taiwan by ANC President Mandela that the exodus of skilled workers from South Africa is a national tragedy." Among the reasons for their leaving is "the deplorable violence," and "fear and uncertainty about the future." "The consequences for South Africa can be disastrous—indeed, a tragedy—if this exodus is not stopped in time. What does it help if a new, democratic South Africa becomes a reality within months without the people with the skills to run the country?"

South African Press Review for 8 Aug

MB0808152493

[Editorial Report]

DIE BURGER

African National Congress [ANC]-Communist alliance Urged To "Play the Ball"—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 4 August in a page 12 editorial says that the ANC-Communist alliance has of late been showing in a 'flagrant manner' that its political lust for power dominates healthy thinking. "While the alliance sings along in the call for peace, elsewhere it practices politics which could set the country alight." ANC leaders such as Tokyo Sexwale are painting horrific pictures of a civil war while running away from reality: They are part of the problem. "While the ANC hurls personal attacks at opponents, it must not expect people to believe it when it preaches peace, no matter what sweet talkers like Cyril Ramaphosa say." Referring to the smear campaigns and personal attacks on government members by the ANC, the editorial concludes: "The ANC probably believes it can, in this reprehensible way, sway black people against the National Party and Inkatha so as to gain more votes in the election. Instead of elevating the level of debate, it is promoting intolerance. No constitution, no matter

how strong, will guarantee peace while there is hatred in the hearts of the people for which it was designed."

Press Freedom Viewed—A second editorial on the same page criticizes the magistrate's verdict in a Johannesburg court of a BEELD reporter who was forced to respond to questions on a report he had written. "It was about a report that claimed that Peter Mokaba, ANC Youth League leader, encouraged the use of the slogan 'Kill the Boer, kill the farmer' at a rally. The police wanted evidence against Mr. Mokaba and approached the reporter concerned to answer questions on the issue. It is a good thing that a case was formulated against Mr. Mokaba, but for the press, a fundamental principle is at stake here." "The press cannot be expected to do the police's work for them. The police have an indispensable role, but the press also has its own task in society. The administration of justice must not make it impossible for it to fulfill that task."

ILANGA

KwaZulu Court Action Against Multiparty Talks Viewed—"The move by the kwaZulu government to take the matter of the Kempton Park talks, where the future of this country is being discussed, to the high court is not as alarming as some would have us believe," states the Durban ILANGA in Zulu in its 2-4 August edition in a page 4 editorial. "This step emphasizes their discontent. Attempts to denigrate and slander the kwaZulu government will serve no purpose. We are not saying here that the kwaZulu government and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] must be listened to ad infinitum, but then neither do we believe that there should be any party, or parties, that pull the others by the nose." "Even if the court does not rule in favor of kwaZulu, the kwaZulu government will be content with the verdict because reasons will be given, rather than submitting to being gagged on the matter." "Mr. de Klerk, the ANC, and others do well to hold bilateral talks with the kwaZulu government and the IFP, because their deliberations may lead to a breakthrough and a return to negotiations." ILANGA concludes by stating that "even though we do not know what the court verdict will be, the problem should not have been allowed to develop to the point where a court verdict was necessary."

* Geographical Name Changes 'Inevitable'

93AF0647I Johannesburg THE STAR in English
31 May 93 p 7

[Article by Norman Chandler; quotation marks as published]

[Text] It's a picture all too familiar to millions of television viewers. Angry mobs tearing down statues, ripping off familiar street names, and changing the names of airports or schools or hospitals as well as those of cities and towns.

It's called democracy. It has happened in countries with names which have receded into history—the once-mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Indo-China, Malaya, Belgian Congo.

And now it may well be South Africa's turn as the transition period gets under way, probably in a scant few weeks with the appointment of the transitional executive council.

Places named after politicians are almost certainly to be altered by a new government in the years ahead.

Cities and towns such as Verwoerdburg, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Germiston, Roodepoort, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Pietersburg or Pietermaritzburg are all on the line, it would appear.

And then there's Louis Botha Airport, H F Verwoerd Airport, P W Botha Airport, Ben Schoeman Airport and a host of other similarly named landing fields. Even internationally-recognized Jan Smuts Airport, named after one of the four men who wrote the preamble to the United Nations Charter and who helped steer the world back to peace after World War II, could be affected.

Lucie Moller of the United Nations Centre on Geographical Names at Pretoria's Human Sciences Research Council says before change is undertaken, there should be careful consideration of each name.

In a country such as South Africa, with its many different national groups from Zulus to Afrikaners, the choosing of a particular name could be offensive to one or other group.

And to chop-and-change at the whim of a political party or group in power is not only costly but downright confusing for the man-in-the-street, if he knows what street he is in...

Land Acts, municipal documents, deeds and a huge number of company and house addresses will all need to be altered, at a massive cost to the taxpayer.

Legislation is at this moment being prepared, says Moller, for the removal of offensive names, especially those of post offices, farms and geographical features.

Kafferrivier and Boesmansriviermond are just two of a thousand names which are safe bets for alteration.

There is also the fear that anything to do with the Voortrekkers could be altered as well—even the Voortrekker Monument could come in for radical alteration unless wiser counsel prevails.

The swing of the pendulum is getting wider, however, and Moller notes that requests for name changes now include those of areas named after past and present leaders and cabinet ministers of the National Party.

The mostly hotly-debated are those honouring former prime minister Dr H F Verwoerd. Not only does Verwoerd have hospitals and airports named after him, but

also the town of Lyttelton was renamed Verwoerdburg and a shopping centre in the town called Verwoerdburgstad.

The latter has now been renamed, probably because the owners are thinking ahead, to Centurion Centre.

"The removal of names that are potentially offensive to any specific group may be long overdue, but careful consideration of each name is necessary, and the feelings and attitudes of the specific groups should be probed very diplomatically," says Moller.

Already, alternative names for cities and towns exist in South Africa. Even Soweto—once-upon-a-time known as South Western Townships—and other black residential areas have their Tambovilles, Mandela Parks, Hani Parks, etc., in place of names given to the areas by municipal authorities.

Cape Town certainly did not start out in life as "Cape Town." Moller points out that the Table Bay area was first known to the original inhabitants, call them Strandlopers or the San, as "Huigas." Along came the Portuguese with their "Cabo de bona Esperanza," the Dutch with "Kaap de Goede Hoop," the British with "Cape Town" and the later Afrikaans translation of "Kaapstad."

Up the coast is Port Elizabeth, now known to Xhosa-speakers as "Bhayi," and then there is Durban with its well-known Nguni name of "eThekweni."

It's a good bet that, like Salisbury in the former Rhodesia, which was 11 years ago renamed Harare after the city's adjoining black township, Bloemfontein will probably be called "Manguang" after its township.

Johannesburg has tribal names—the well known Nguni name of "eGoli" and the Sotho and Tswana name of "Gauteng" or "Rauteng." It is thought that the name Soweto may continue to refer to the predominantly black area south-west of the city, particularly as it is internationally recognised.

Will Pretoria remain the capital at least under the name which remembers Andries Pretorius, the Voortrekker leader?

There are indications that Pretoria may escape the axe but, if it doesn't, stand by for "Tshwane" or, like Saigon became Ho Chi Minh City, it could end up as Oliver Tambo City or Chris Hani City.

* Large Regions Still Affected by Drought

93AF0647E Johannesburg THE STAR in English
31 May 93 p 2

[Article by Shirley Woodgate]

[Text] Many dams countrywide are at critically low levels and large regions are in the throes of drought, according to Environment and Water Affairs Minister J A van Wyk.

In the Transvaal no water is being supplied from the practically empty Doringdraai Dam; Loskop Dam has been granted a 40-percent irrigation quota; the 4 percent full Fanie Botha Dam on the Letaba River only has irrigation water until the end of June; the Njelele Dam behind the Soutpansberg and the Hartbeesfontein Dam on the Crocodile River have been granted 60 percent quotas.

The Marico-Bosveld, the Albasini and Lindleyspoort dams are either empty or have no water for irrigation, and strict restrictions are being applied in the Crocodile River in the eastern Transvaal and the Komati River, Van Wyk said.

With the notable exception of the Western Cape, agricultural irrigation restrictions are in place virtually countrywide.

In Natal, irrigators relying on Hazelmere Dam, which is at its lowest since it was built in the '70s, are maintaining a voluntary 30 percent restriction, but this may have to be raised to 70 percent.

Several rivers on the north coast are subject to restrictions. There is a total ban on irrigation from the White Mfolosi River and farmers dependent on the Goedertrouw Dam are applying voluntary restrictions of 50 percent.

In the Cape a 50 percent restriction has been imposed for the first time since the construction of the Orange River Project. This was a direct result of the abnormal drought which had led to the lowest recorded inflows in 1992-93, he said.

The water supply in rural areas of Natal-KwaZulu, Ciskei and Transkei and parts of the eastern Cape was causing concern, and a combined effort by the Water Affairs and Forestry Department, the Water Supply Task Force, the Joint Services Board and the respective governments were providing emergency relief.

Towns subject to strict restrictions are Richards Bay, Ulundi, Adelaide, Graaff-Reinet and Steylerville.

Most towns in the northern Transvaal have restricted water supply, including a 30 percent supply cut in Potgietersrus, the Pietersburg-Seshego area, Tzaneen and Nelspruit, Van Wyk said.

* Drought Jeopardizing Natal Rural Economy

93AF0647F Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English
26 May 93 p 9

[Article by Bob Frean]

[Text] Drought is still ravaging many parts of Natal and strangling some rural economies.

Worst-hit is inland from the South Coast where six water borers are drilling emergency holes for water.

Tankers are ferrying water to people whose normal supplies have dried up and drought aid teams are arranging relief.

Other parts of Natal are also hit, with irrigation cuts imposed on users of the Pongola, Mkuze, Lower Umfolozi, Umlaas and White Umfolozi rivers.

Sugar-cane irrigators using Hazelmere Dam have been asked to cut usage by 30 percent and if the situation does not improve by September, a 70 percent cut will be imposed, said James Perkins of the Department of Water Affairs in Natal.

Hazelmere is only 44 percent of capacity, which is the lowest in its history. Irrigators using Goedertrouw Dam have voluntarily cut water usage by 50 percent and the borough of Richards Bay has asked people to save water until the summer rains fall.

Water usage restrictions will be inevitable in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas if good rains do not fall in the spring. Umgeni Water's Brian Walford said that the

low rainfall of the last two years had resulted in Umgeni's main storage dams being lower than usual.

Bearing in mind the real possibility of another poor rainy season for 1993/94, users should start saving water now.

Ironically, the drought has forced down the price of meat and vegetables at the abattoirs and markets, but housewives must brace themselves for big price increases.

According to Stock Owners, cattle farmers are offloading breeding stock, which will result in a smaller-than-usual breeding herd in 1994 and after.

Once supplies dry up at the end of this year, meat prices should begin to rise. Many farmers who have only enough feed until mid-winter are pondering whether to offload more breeding animals.

As farm dams and streams dry up, hundreds of farmers are carting drinking water to their animals. Vryheid has now applied to be declared an emergency water area. Last week Ixopo and Camperdown were declared drought disaster areas.

Water levels of Natal's main dams are: Midmar 65.8 percent, Albert Falls 27.7 percent, Inanda 92 percent, Hluhluwe 54 percent, Klipfontein 35 percent with very satisfactory levels at Spioenkop (97 percent) and Wagendrift 98 percent.

Angola

Further Reportage on UNITA-Government Fighting

Armed Forces Preparing 'Surprises'

MB0608210093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] In Cuando Cubango Province's Menongue city the situation is completely different from the one in Cuito, since the government forces have already prevented the destruction of the airport runway, the main target of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops. Brigadier Sa Miranda [words indistinct], the people of (?Nangrove), said UNITA's shelling is not currently hitting the airport, and the situation could soon improve for the government forces:

[Begin Miranda recording] There has been gradual change (?which we can describe) as very advantageous. At least, we were able to reduce shellings in the city and in other areas such as the airport and [words indistinct] to destroy the runway to prevent humanitarian assistance from reaching the residents who for almost eight months have been facing misery, hunger, shortages of medicine and medical assistance. At least, we have managed [words indistinct] today [words indistinct] change in the situation. I thought I might be able to count on men and means. We (?wanted) [words indistinct] the problem at hand is [words indistinct] illegal elements [words indistinct] force them to take up arms again. Nonetheless, as I was going to say, we can expect new (?forces) quite soon. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Angolan Armed forces [FAA] today bombed certain areas of Huila Province. Our reporter reports:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The Angolan Air Force today resumed, for the fourth consecutive day, bombing UNITA military bases and moving vehicles throughout the central plateau, including Huila Province. FAA General Staff spokesman Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota said the air raids continued in Huambo, Bie, and Huila Provinces, on areas, targets, and vehicles moving on different roads. The FAA officer said the next several days will be full of surprises but did not specify what kind of surprises UNITA will face from the FAA. He said FAA groups are consolidating their positions in occupied areas and neutralizing pockets of tension where UNITA has deployed its forces. [end recording]

The FAA spokesman also spoke about the development of the military situation on the northern front, saying there is a positive evolution in the FAA (?positions). State authority will in due time be restored to FAA-occupied areas in Benguela Province. Currently, socioeconomic and administrative conditions are being improved by the relevant organs in the area.

UNITA Kills 'Over 40' in Cuito

MB0708051393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] The smell of gunpowder and innumerable dead bodies in an advanced stage of decomposition continue to pollute the environment as a result of uninterrupted fighting in the city of Cuito. Only today over 40 people, including a Portuguese citizen, were killed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], while some 50 other people are in serious condition, without the least possibility of receiving assistance. Our correspondent (Novela Abrao) reports on the situation in Cuito.

[Begin (Abrao) recording] The UNITA rebels have intensified their shellings and direct attacks against (?the city of) Cuito, thereby increasing the radius of the siege they have imposed on Cuito for more than seven months. Since yesterday evening UNITA has intensified its attack on Cuito. This leads us to believe that the increase in these Machiavellian actions against the civilian population is a retaliatory move intended to force the government to stop Angolan Armed Forces General Staff operations aimed at radically changing the military situation in the country. More than 40 people, including a Portuguese national, were killed by UNITA today, and about 50 people were wounded, who do not have the least possibility of receiving medical assistance. In addition to the shellings and direct attacks, Cuito's martyred people are dying of famine. We have received reports stating that 18 people died of hunger in less than 48 hours. The political and military situation will likely deteriorate even further here in Cuito over the next few hours, despite the civilians' combative solidarity with the government forces. [end recording]

Fighting in Cuito Stepped Up

MB0708202093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Report from Cuito by correspondent Abel Abreu]

[Text] Several people died today due to continual shelling and attacks by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. More than 50 people have died since yesterday. Military sources told us that that figure could rise because shelling and clashes have been stepped up. Hand-to-hand combat has been reported in various parts of the city.

The Civil Defense Unit has not spared any efforts, providing assistance to the Angolan Armed Forces in their fight against UNITA rebels who have not stopped attacking Cuito despite the consecutive and heavy defeats that they have suffered.

Famine continues to worry the local authorities. More than 30 people could begin to die every day within the next few days. Bie Province has not received foodstuffs since November 1992. In view of that, the mortality rate is increasing.

UNITA Said To Abduct Cuito Bishop

MB0808194893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Report from Cuito by correspondent Abel Abraao]

[Text] The situation in Cuito is worrisome. Speaking to reporters this morning, Brigadier Alfredo Kussuma, commander of the Angolan Armed Forces stationed in Bie Province, said that his men will fight to the bitter end. He said that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will only take Cuito by storm after it walks over his corpse and the corpses of many others who have been fighting alongside him to defend the peace-loving Cuito residents and what is left of the city.

Reports just in say that Dom Pedro Luis Antonio, the bishop of Cuito's Catholic Church, has been abducted by UNITA. It is also known that Portuguese and other foreigners, who had sought shelter in Cuito's Catholic Church, have been missing since yesterday afternoon. It will be recalled that more than 30 missionaries, including nuns and clergymen of various nationalities, were abducted by UNITA in the past two weeks.

UNITA Official on Huambo Situation

MB0608160193 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 6 Aug 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For three days now the Angolan Government Air Force has been pounding the city of Huambo in the central highlands. They vowed to dislodge the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels, who are holding the city and laying siege to towns such as Cuito and Menongue. The government says it is attacking military targets such as UNITA Headquarters and columns of soldiers. The ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] has complained that its officers and civilians have been hit in the raids. On the satellite link, Josephine Hazeley asked UNITA's information spokesman Jorge Valentim what, according to him, the situation was in Huambo:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] Every day they come in the morning and afternoon, the Air Force bombing the civilians, destroying the houses, trying to create instability among the civilian population. We count already 50 or 56 people dead (?very bad). Many houses are destroyed, and one of these days when the journalists will come, we will just show where there was a house because you don't find anything. It is a bomb of 500 kilos, more than 500 kilos what they are using.

[Hazeley] Now, the Angolan military are saying that the bombers destroyed two UNITA columns.

[Valentim] It is not true. I want to dismiss this kind of lie. There was not any military column here around Huambo or maybe in (Cachiungu) or Alto Uama. This

was excuse because they listened ourselves speaking in our radio reporting the civilian casualties, even the members of the delegation of Red Cross escaped [word indistinct] to be killed also.

[Hazeley] Now, the government claimed that it also has hit, has attacked the UNITA Military Headquarters in Huambo.

[Valentim] There was not any attack against the military headquarters, and what they are calling military headquarters are civilian houses all over Huambo. Even we will try one of these days to tape their conversation. When they bomb they start to talk, they are very happy when they destroy houses, trucks, cars, attacking people in market. This corresponds to their plans.

[Hazeley] But would you be honest to admit to me that they have bombed your headquarters, the military headquarters, and destroyed some of your columns?

[Valentim] I respect you as a journalist, I want to be honest, and I challenge myself and the international public opinion. One of these days you will come to Huambo, one correspondent will come to Huambo, there was no casualty, military casualty, there was no military headquarters attacked. What we are seeing here in Huambo corresponds to their plans to attack the civilians, to attack the civilians, their houses, the market, and hospital, and other places. [end recording]

Menongue Situation Reported

MB0708203793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Report from Menongue by correspondent Eusebio de Rosario]

[Text] An update of the military situation for the past 24 hours shows that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] intends to step up its operations in the Cuando Cubango Military region, particularly to the north and southeast of Menongue. UNITA has been firing long-range artillery pieces at the outlying areas of government's forward lines. UNITA has also moved its troops and planted land mines.

According to military sources, in small-scale operations carried out southeast of Menongue, government forces killed three UNITA officers and captured three AK's, one Makarov pistol, one hand grenade, 500 rounds of 7.62-mm ammunition, a pair of [words indistinct], two pairs of uniforms, and two briefcases with assorted documents. Government forces destroyed an operational base in the (Chipumbo) area, southeast of Menongue.

Government forces regret to announce that three of their members have died and several others were wounded. Government forces have lost a BKM weapon.

Clashes Reported on Zaire Border

MB0708204393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] A relative calm prevails in Cabinda Province. Every National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attempt to disrupt the situation has been thwarted. That is according to Cabinda Province Governor Augusto Tomas.

[Begin Tomas recording] The political and (?military) situation in the province is relatively stable. (?The situation has already) been reported to Zaire. There were several clashes between our troops and UNITA forces on the border region. UNITA forces fled to Zaire, abandoning several killed on the ground and carrying a number of wounded. Right now there is relative calm. Obviously, we think that the enemy is about to launch yet another of its Machiavellian maneuvers. [end recording]

FAPLA Said Defeated in Cuanza Sul

MB0908083893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces are still defending Cuanza Sul residents from warmongering adventures by Eduardo dos Santos' men. Within this framework, several military operations have been launched by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in the northern and eastern areas of Sumbe city [words indistinct] UNITA soldiers killed 52 government soldiers, captured 134 AK weapons, 24 [word indistinct] weapons, 12 82-mm mortars, and captured a soldier, as well as inflicting other losses. Our correspondent Catonga Zangola reports from Cuanza Sul:

[Begin Zangola recording] On 25 July our forces attacked two People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] groups [words indistinct] having captured 12 82-mm mortars, 24 [word indistinct] South African-made weapons. On 30 July, our forces [words indistinct] an enemy [word indistinct] coming from Cunde commune of Sumbe District, captured 37 AK-47 weapons, and expelled [words indistinct] Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops. On 31 July, our forces [words indistinct] Waku Kungo city, repelled another attempt by the MPLA-PT troops, causing innumerable losses to the Futungo de Belas troops. On 2 August, UNITA forces attacked an enemy position [word indistinct] 32 km from Quilenda District, having captured a FAPLA soldier named Alberto Cafambi, son of Cafambi Cunha and Luisa da Luz, 43 AK-47 weapons, 690 AK-47 rounds of ammunition, and assorted equipment. On 4 August our forces [word indistinct] destroyed a FAPLA battalion [word indistinct] who were assigned to mop up Sumbe-Gabela road and protect military convoys. This operation resulted in 27 FAPLA soldiers killed, and our forces captured 54 AK-47's, 20 82-mm mortar shells, 586 PS

rounds of ammunition, 35 AK-47 clips, and 18 [word indistinct]. The clashes lasted less than one hour and the Futungo de Belas soldiers were shamelessly defeated. Our armed forces are a secure passport for the effective peace in Angola. Forward with our armed forces. [end recording]

UNITA Spokesman Interviewed on Savimbi, Arms Supplies

LD0708132093 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has assured us that Jonas Savimbi is still in Huambo. In an exclusive interview to Renascenca from Huambo, UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim contradicts a report which assured that Savimbi had run away. UNITA is also accusing Portugal and Spain of supplying weapons to the Luanda government, and denies the Red Cross has any doubts about the source of attacks in Huambo on its offices. In the interview, Jorge Valentim starts by justifying the complaint made to the UN, asking for condemnation of the Angolan Government for its attacks on Huambo:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government is behaving in a terrorist manner, indiscriminately attacking civilians in several parts of the city. There are complete homes and whole families disappearing, there are injured women and children in hospital. At the moment we can also say that the residence and offices of the International Red Cross, which has been working in the area, have been hit. This seems to have become a daily constant policy.

[Unidentified correspondent] The Red Cross—excuse me, Doctor—the Red Cross refers indeed to the attack, but does not mention the MPLA. Do you know why?

[Valentim] No. That, we are not the government. The Red Cross does not evade the truth, it even condemned government actions in Huambo and we can only praise the action of the International Red Cross. As far as the request on the question asked is concerned, we have the right also to ask the Security Council to take a stand. Many people have taken a stand on Angola against UNITA; we hope they will have the same courage to look at the situation and condemn the MPLA government.

[Correspondent] In the sequence of these recent MPLA attacks—which you and UNITA have labeled as terrorist—what do you think about the situation on the ground? Has this in any way changed the balance of forces?

[Valentim] No, what we are witnessing is the application of a Yugoslavia-like plan, a plan of tribal genocide. In military terms, Huambo is not living through a war, it is living through terrorism. The MPLA government is the one which is saying, it is inventing attacks on military targets—this it is not, it is false—and that the situation

in Kubal is under control, as well as on other fronts. What the MPLA is trying to do is to raise morale and create a certain psychological state in the world by saying that it is winning. Instead, what it is doing is to apply a complete terrorist policy with international support, such as it has received lately.

[Correspondent] What does UNITA know about the arrival of weapons for the Luanda government?

[Valentim] You are talking about large amounts of weapons. Luanda has turned again into an arms market, there are weapons everywhere, from European as well as Latin American and Middle Eastern countries.

[Correspondent] Which countries? From which countries?

[Valentim] Well, it is only enough for you to read in the papers about [name indistinct] tour. It is well known where he went. He started in the Iberian countries and went through the Middle East, some went to the Far East, others went to Latin America. I think this is very clear.

[Correspondent] There are reports that assured us that Dr. Savimbi—following the recent attacks on Huambo—was forced to run away. What can you say about this?

[Valentim] No, this is an attempt to abuse heroes. [passage omitted] This is part of a campaign. President Savimbi did not run away from the Cubans—60,000 altogether with other mercenaries. President Savimbi is heading the national resistance, and at the moment we all want him to head that same resistance through his presidency of the Angolan people. He is where he is, and we are where we are.

[Correspondent] Do you still keep in contact with your parliamentary group in Luanda, or do you continue to say that they are under arrest at the moment?

[Valentim] In all honesty, you... [pauses] I trust absolutely, with all respect, the scientific details you have from parliamentarians; they are mature people and have a freedom of opinion. The ones you call parliamentarians are in reality prisoners. They are there to decorate the MPLA parliamentary benches, and for all means have no voice at all. You may find many of them are facing difficulties. What you need in Luanda is an end to the hostages situation and to free all members of the military and civilians. Whether you are an MP or not, we have found freedom in Angola. When you call a prisoner a parliamentarian, that is an abuse against democracy. [end recording]

UNITA Official Condemns Government Air Raids

MB0908074093 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 0600 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] information

secretary, yesterday condemned once again the massacre which is being perpetrated by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force in central and southern Angola. The UNITA official, who was speaking in an interview with Lourenco Bento, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel journalist in the city of Huambo, described the current situation as serious. Valentim said the population is being victimized by an unjust war.

[Begin recording] [Bento] Dr. Valentim how do you view the current situation?

[Valentim] Well, we are witnessing horrible things. The MPLA terrorist government is still bombing civilian populations indiscriminately. Foreign journalists have been in the affected areas and were able to witness the genocide and tribal policy of the so-called MPLA government. The government is illegitimate and murderous as the world is realizing. On the other side we are seeing a major awareness and determination by the populations. We believe all the populations will assist the national resistance for the survival of each and everyone of us. [end recording]

* Divisions Within UNITA Highlighted

93AF0737A *Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese* 9 Jul 93 p 30

[Unattributed commentary: "UNITA Disunited"; first paragraph is INDEPENDENTE introduction]

[Text] Savimbi's old war machine is beginning to fall apart as the rebels approach Luanda. Dembo commands the north, Chilingutula commands the south, and they are isolated from each other. It is in the south that the attitude is more radical. Purely and simply, the troops are no longer responding to the General Staff of the "defeated generals."

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] always presented the image of a very cohesive and united organization, secret and almost Masonic. With the peace process under way, it was thought that things would change, that the UNITA would cease to be a war machine and would become a political party. In the end, as was borne out, this never happened. However, after the UNITA turned to warfare again, not everything remained the same. Now the unity seems to be only on the surface. And the tensions are truly great.

The turning point was the battle of Luanda, so much so that now there is not one UNITA, but several UNITA's. At this time the most serious divisions within the Jamba movement are at the level of the military chiefs. Those in the know say that at the moment UNITA has at least two military structures: one in the north, commanded by General Antonio Dembo, and one in the south, which takes orders from Amos Demostenes Chilingutula. Far from functioning as communicating arteries, the two structures are operating in an uncoordinated manner.

Aggravating the situation, General Dembo is not following the orders of the General Staff.

But things are far from peaceful in the south. In effect, after the battle of Luanda, the young operational officers gained more and more importance. Evidence of this is the fact that Savimbi swiftly promoted them to the rank of general. Normally, these officers should receive orders from Ben Ben, chief of staff of the FALA [UNITA's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], but it happens that they will only give allegiance to Demostenes Chilingutula. Why? They say that the likes of "Gato" and Ben Ben are "nothing but defeated generals." In their opinion, the latter were "humiliated in Luanda, where they demonstrated that they have no strategy, either for combat or for retreat."

'Honor Defiled'

This attitude concerning the military who fled from Luanda is not solely explained by the fact that, in the opinion of the young men, they had sullied the old honor of the UNITA soldiers. Worse than this are the suspicions against them. Even inside Savimbi's movement, there is a conviction that some of them were assisted in their flight by the Luanda authorities themselves.

Incidentally, the idea is not new. As early as January, O INDEPENDENTE heard the same thing from some UNITA soldiers who were taken into custody. Moreover, they are not looked upon with favor because, as they say in the UNITA, "the simple fact of conversing with the enemy is seen as treason."

As the military who were defeated in Luanda are apparently on the shelf, it is Chilingutula who is presumed to be the real war chief in the south—to the despair of the Luanda military, who consider him the only one of Savimbi's men with the sensitivity to organize military operations combining the regular Army and the guerrillas. Despite these qualities, however, there is no guarantee that Chilingutula can continue to call the shots for very long. In fact, his prestige is such that it is already being said that Savimbi's "entourage" is becoming uncomfortable with his brilliance. This being the case, Chilingutula could be on his way to another "passage in the wilderness."

Despite all this internal division, however, Savimbi's organization has big cards up its sleeves. In the first place, there is the impressive number of men and weapons. "Every time you kill one of them, a thousand soon show up to take his place," said a military source in Luanda. The superiority is such that the UNITA is already firing at the gates of the capital, and the capture of Cuito, Luene, and Menongue cities, initially predicted for the end of June, could happen soon.

It will be the final attempt to force the government to yield to UNITA pressure. Otherwise, the idea of seizing power by force could be carried forward, and the UNITA

knows that there is no time to lose. By August, Luanda will have reorganized its troops and will be in a position to offer fiercer resistance.

Mozambique

Renamo Cancels Planned Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting

MB0708105393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has announced that the planned meeting between President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama will no longer take place in Maputo next week. Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo Political Affairs Department, has told Radio Mozambique that security, protocol, and logistical conditions have not been met yet for the meeting to go ahead.

Nevertheless, Francisco Madeira, diplomatic adviser to the president of the Republic, has said that Joaquim Chissano is willing to meet Afonso Dhlakama at any time and that everything is in place for such a meeting.

Government Said To Occupy Mangol, Violate Peace Accord

MB0508153593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has warned that if the government continues with alleged violations of the peace accord, its military strategists will choose a strategic target which, when destroyed, will end the Mozambique Liberation Front. The warning was contained in a communique issued in Maputo, in which Renamo accuses the government of having on 29 July deployed soldiers near its base in the Mangol area of Gaza Province's Bilene-Macia District, which was subsequently attacked. The document adds that Renamo withdrew without resisting, and that the fact was reported to the peace accord commissions on 30 July. In a report issued this week, the Bilene-Macia District Government accused Renamo of having occupied Mangol on 16 October 1992.

Renamo Promises To Leave Mangol

MB0708140493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] In a communique, the Gaza Provincial Government has said that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] guerrilla forces in the Mangol area of Gaza Province's Bilene District have been ferried to Josina Machel Isle by two tractors. This happened at their own request and the two tractors were loaned by the Bilene District Government.

The Gaza Provincial Government communique also describes as ridiculous and false a Renamo communique alleging that the government forces had attacked a

Renamo base in the Mangol area of Bilene District. The document explains that, under pressure from the people of Mangol, who wanted to return to their village, the government Army commanders in Gaza contacted the Renamo forces and persuaded them to leave the area.

Gaza Provincial Governor Eugenio Numaio has said that, in the wake of a meeting between a deputy commander for Renamo's Chinguanine base and governmental troops on 1 August, the Renamo forces had undertaken to leave Mangol.

Dhlakama Urges UN Condemnation

MB0808183993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] The leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has said that the UN Security Council should condemn the government in view of the alleged flagrant violations of the General Peace Accord. Afonso Dhlakama said the violations constitute lack of consideration for the UN forces in Mozambique.

Speaking at a meeting with Renamo political cadres in Maringue yesterday, Afonso Dhlakama said that what matters now is to resolve the impasse over the country's administration. He said his scheduled meeting in Maputo with President Joaquim Chissano will center on territorial administration. The Renamo leader said that that issue is the key to the whole process of pacification and democratization of Mozambique. Dhlakama reiterated that the country should be led by 10 provincial governors, five of whom are nominated by Renamo and the remainder by the government.

Dhlakama said: Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] does not know what is going on in our areas. It does not know how many people live there. So, to say that there is only one administration in Mozambique is to ignore the reality.

The General Peace Accord provides only for a single administration.

Official Accuses Renamo of Violating Rome Accord

MB0808124493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] Cabo Delgado Province Governor Antonio Simbine has said the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] does not control any area in his province and merely has some bases. In an interview with the weekly DOMINGO newspaper, Simbine accused Renamo of occupying some areas in violation of the Rome Accord. He said that although Renamo's actions had not yet caused any clashes, they worry the population.

Frelimo Communique Warns Renamo Against Hostilities

MB0708085193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] In a communique in reply to the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] threatening communique of 4 August, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party has reminded Renamo of the undertakings it has assumed and the responsibilities it must unequivocally assume in terms of the General Peace Accord. The Frelimo Party also urges Renamo not to resort to the force of arms or carry out any hostile operation or act through persons under its control.

In its communique, Renamo had threatened to select a strategic target whose destruction would mean an end to Frelimo.

The Frelimo communique reaffirms the party's adherence to the principles of the General Peace Accord. It also reiterates that the party will make every effort to ensure that those principles are preserved, upheld, and implemented in full.

Namibia

Namibian Press Review for 7 Aug

MB0708195293

[Editorial Report]

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

U.S. Thanked for Aiding Judiciary—"The U.S. Government's gesture to donate two sums of money to Namibia for the improvement of the country's judiciary indicates that the U.S. Government understands that Namibia is unable to cope with this area," begins a page 4 editorial in Afrikaans in the Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN on 3 August. "Crime is on the increase, the police are becoming all the more powerless, the lower courts are falling apart, personnel do not have the necessary training and background—it is obvious that a poor country like Namibia will be thankful for any form of foreign assistance. In this commentary it is not our intention to place one form of assistance above another, but it is clear that the desired objectives will not be met if robbers and plunderers are going to reap the greatest rewards, or if the state does not have the means and the manpower to ensure an orderly and civilized community." "It is common knowledge in Namibia that the weakening economic situation and the crime wave, as well as the government's inability to deal efficiently with these problems, are two of the country's most acute problems. The country, or countries, who want to assist Namibia by keeping our judicial system upright, by strengthening it and by at least helping it to maintain certain standards, will be demonstrating an act of goodwill that no money will be able to compensate for."

Government Places Country on "Edge of Disaster"—A second editorial on the same page says that "things are not going well in Namibia. Our government has the best chance in the world to make a unique success of the country but instead it allows preventable problems, together with those for which it is personally responsible, to place our country on the edge of disaster. The most important of these dangerous issues were listed by Katuutire Kaura and Dirk Mudge at a DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] public gathering in Windhoek:

- The government remains socialist-oriented but permits itself untenable wealth at the cost of the taxpayer.
- When it came into power the government inherited a sound infrastructure but it constantly criticizes the previous government for its own failures.
- The minister of finance is allowed to play a role that will destroy the agricultural sector.
- The ruling party promised free education but then it increased school fees and lowered standards.
- Health services have deteriorated.
- Crime has increased at an alarming rate.
- Economically speaking, only a miracle can save the country."

Swaziland

Paper Notes Cabinet in 'Crisis'

MB0908083193 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 9 Aug 93 p 1

["Comment"]

[Text] Is there still a Cabinet of Ministers in existence?

If there is, will someone tell us what they are doing? Are they working out their pensions or do they spend their time together talking about their farms?

We are presently going through a law and order crisis yet not one word comes from any member of the Cabinet. Not a squeak from Zonke [justice minister] on his portfolio which is in crisis. Why should he care? He wasn't elected—he was bulawa-ed [appointed].

Not a sound from David Motsa, his portfolio is Labour. Magistrates have been on an illegal strike five days now. When the private sector strikes illegally, he is off to the Industrial Court like a shot, to stop it. But why should he bother? He wasn't elected, he was bulawa-ed.

Nothing at all from Khuzulwandle. Why should this Minister of Education make a fuss when his teachers take an illegal day off to sort out their internal squabbles? School kids were sent home in the middle of the day and in the middle of their mock exams. Disgraceful but no hint of criticism from the Prince. He was also bulawa-ed.

Do you want to hear more? Minister Ntiwane, he of the Broadcasting portfolio allows someone to put an announcement over the radio illegally telling a community that their elections would be held last week. The bulawa minister was probably too busy working on the peace studio.

The bulawa phenomenon reached its heights last week when the Minister of Foreign Affairs decided to duck a reception for an important German MP (the Germans are major aid donors to Swaziland). Nobody else in Government bothered to go either. Thanks Germany anyway.

Our sympathies go to the next Prime Minister if the bulawa system is still in existence especially if he is bulawa-ed too.

Nigeria**Abiola Queried on Talks With U.S. Administration***LD0608195393 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 6 Aug 93*

[Interview with Moshood Abiola, Social Democratic Party candidate who claimed victory in the 12 June presidential election, by correspondent John Maguire on 6 August; place not given; in English with superimposed French translation—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Abiola] I am expecting a concretization of the support that we received before we even asked for it. This will also be bringing me to Paris to meet the French Government. In this way, I will become known. Until now people supported me without having met me. It will be nice for them to know me and know what my programs are.

[Maguire] Moshood Abiola, the United States recognizes you as the victor of the 12 June elections. Do you think that this means that after 27 August, which marks the end of the transition period, they will recognize you as president?

[Abiola] Well, I am here to talk about that. I hope so, I think so, and I think that this is what is going to take place.

Abiola on International Community, Interim Government*AB0708095493 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The man widely believed to have won Nigeria's annulled presidential election has called for international pressure to support the move to democracy. Moshood Abiola told a meeting of Black congressmen in Washington that the international community should help the people of Nigeria fulfill their hopes of an end to military rule.

In Nigeria itself, however, the chairman of Abiola's Social Democratic Party said it was ready to help for an interim government because that was the only way to ensure the military steps down as scheduled on 27 August.

Meanwhile, the country's military rulers have been discussing the recommendations of the committee that has been working out the details of an interim government.

Government Says Abiola Paid To Take Action Against Country*AB0908073793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] The Federal Government has received a report that Chief M.K.O. Abiola has budgeted a sum of \$10 million to lobby America into taking actions against Nigeria. A reliable source from the United States also said that Chief Abiola had met with the wanted coup plotters, Lieutenant Tony Inyawu and Major Filiba Mukoro, for over four hours in one of the American cities. The source further stated that TEMPLE magazine was being financed and published in the U.S. Embassy in Nigeria.

Commentary Says Solutions to Problems Not in U.S.*AB0608130093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 6 Aug 93*

[Abdulkarim al-Bashir commentary]

[Text] Once more, Chief M.K.O. Abiola is doing what he loves best: overtalking himself too loud and which, in case he may not know, is costing him a lot of sympathy. The less he talks, the better for him. Unfortunately, he is not attracted to such a position and so he continues talking too much, to the great disadvantage of his own interests.

Speaking on the BBC program, News Hour, in which he featured on Wednesday, the fourth of this month, the SDP [Social Democratic Party] flagbearer in the annulled presidential election gave the unfortunate and regrettable impression that his alleged connivance with foreign interests were indeed and in fact true. Chief Abiola, who was interviewed in London when he stopped over on his way to Washington, said of his mission, quote: As you know very well, President Clinton told the world during his inauguration that his administration is going to support democracy throughout the world by various means, so he is going to prove it in the case of Nigeria, unquote. He further made it known that he was going to Washington for his hearing, possibly congressional hearing.

The obvious and the implied meaning here is that the Americans are going to impose Chief Abiola as the president of Nigeria, come 27 August. The further meaning is that this is going to be done through a forceful invasion of Nigeria. This conclusion is drawn on the basis of his other remark that he was going to be sworn in on 27 August.

If it may be recalled, one of the reasons given by the Babangida administration for annulling the 12 June presidential election had to do with the allegation of connivance between the two flagbearers and some foreign interests such as to undermine the corporate interest of the Nigerian nation. Related to this is the other allegation that one of the candidates has concluded plans

to have foreign troops stationed in Port Harcourt in exchange for certain favors. Fingers were all directionally pointing at Abiola. Many have reasonably dismissed these allegations as elaborate propaganda to dent his image. Unfortunately, however, the more they were dismissed, the more his media supporters gave the impression in a very obvious manner that there was after all some substance in the allegation.

Since this political impasse, the southwest media have all been coming out with news materials, fishy articles, and [word indistinct] interviews in total support of the invasion of Nigeria as the only way of [word indistinct] the ongoing impasse. Indeed, they have created the impression as if this is the best thing that [word indistinct] have happened to Nigeria. Anyone who doubts this observation should go through their past editions, particularly since the annulment of the election.

What further confirms the allegation is the position taken by the United States over the issue. There was a premeditated statement issued by its press attache even when the matter was still in court. Clearly, this was in complete disregard of our legal system. As if this was not insulting enough, the American foreign office issued a directive to its Lagos embassy to get in touch with Abiola's supporters some of whom, like the civil liberty organizations, have for long been on the payroll of foreign governments as they have adequately [word indistinct] themselves.

Thus, Chief Abiola's interview on the BBC ought to clear any doubts in the minds of those have been of the opinion that his alleged connivance with foreign interests was a mere propaganda. The truth now is that there is plenty of obvious substance in the allegation. No one, however, is to begrudge the SDP flagbearer for legitimately pursuing his legal ambition to rule Nigeria. He has the way to do so under the appropriate law. Furthermore, given what happened, even if he may tend to ignore history, he has the right to fight his cause. In doing so, however, he must be careful not to go beyond tolerable and reasonable bounds if only not to have his own interests [word indistinct] in the process. [Words indistinct] in the infamous glory of his foreign connections, known or unknown, that it should be known in very clear terms that the solutions to his problems lie more with Nigerians than Americans.

The point should also be made that even if he has absolute claim to the presidency, his legitimate monopoly—which he doesn't—and even if he further enjoys the total and complete support of all the 88 million people of Nigeria, the last thing the greater majority of them will [word indistinct], even on the threat of death, is to have him imposed through superpower authoritarianism, not only because it is undemocratic, illegal, or offensive to international law, but more because the people will not accommodate a surrogate as their leader, no matter the circumstance.

The depth of feeling against unwarranted foreign indulgence in our domestic affairs is very strong, as Nigerians have adequately pronounced through their leaders at various levels. Chief Abiola as an aspiring president must therefore not allow himself to be taken in by the [words indistinct] of a section of the media who seek support for the invasion of Nigeria. If he wants to rule over the entire people of Nigeria, we urge him to quickly distance himself from the slave chains of foreign backers. It should be stated in good faith that his unguarded utterances apart, his long connivance with foreign interests is combined to make many withdraw sympathy for him. His media supporters are not helpful in this regard.

Nigeria will not sacrifice the ideals and virtues of her people on the altar of the ambition of an individual, no matter how foreign he is connected. It is therefore in the interest of the [words indistinct] his glory, and future aspirations to domesticate his struggle rather than place too much hope on foreign backers who, in the first place, will only back him for a price, [words indistinct] misplaced idealism to illogical conclusion.

Minister Warns Against Plots 'To Destabilize' Country

AB0808180093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] The Federal Government has warned all architects and collaborators of alleged plans to destabilize the country in the month of August to cease their unpatriotic actions. Secretary for Information and Culture Comrade Uche Chukwumerije gave the warning today in a statement. He said the plans were hatched in July [words indistinct] in one of the (?western states).

According to him, the plot promotes civil disobedience, division of the country into zones for education and propaganda, and the use of force to terrorize motorists and scare people away from their local engagements Thursday and Friday of this week. Comrade Chukwumerije assured the nation that the Federal Government had worked out adequate plans to crush the plot and protect lives and property. The secretary therefore urged all Nigerians to ignore the threat and go about their normal businesses.

Views Security, Abiola U.S. Visit

AB0708094693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] The Federal Government has given the assurance that the necessary measures are being taken ensure the safety of lives and property in the country, particularly in Lagos and Ibadan, where there has been evidence of threat by some elements.

The secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, gave the assurance in Umuahia last night while answering questions from journalists at a newspaper establishment in the Abia State capital. Comrade Chukwumerije stated that disgruntled elements

were circulating materials and [words indistinct] the residents of the two cities not to come out between the 12th and 14th of this month. He also said that government had no fear of the possibility of any external attack arising from the visit to the United States by Chief M.K.O. Abiola.

On a personal note, Comrade Chukwumerije said that since the annulment of the June presidential election, there had been constant threats to him and members of his family by some elements in Lagos, but said he would not be deterred by this. And on the closure of some newspaper houses, he reiterated that they will be reopened when the tension created by them had cleared and when there is evidence of [words indistinct].

Earlier, the acting general manager of the newspaper in Umuahia, Mr. Toni Usota, appealed to the secretary to use his good offices to ensure the reopening of the all the closed newspaper houses.

Says Abiola Left Country Illegally

AB0808192893 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] Lagos, Aug 8 (AFP)—Self-proclaimed president Moshood Abiola broke the law by leaving the country without the required documents, the Nigerian News Agency (NAN) reported Sunday [8 August], quoting the information secretary.

Uche Chukwumerije reportedly said in the eastern town of Owerri Saturday that Abiola, the presumed winner of the annulled June 12 presidential election, did not have a passport nor a visa when he left for visits to London and Washington last week.

"One would have expected Chief Abiola, who is aspiring to become the president of the country to have a greater respect for the laws of the country," he added.

The information secretary, who last week said Abiola was free to travel abroad whenever he wanted, would not say whether the Yoruba Moslem tycoon would be prosecuted on his return.

The announcement appears to be an attempt to discredit the candidate of the centre-left Social Democrat Party, who was widely believed to have won the June 12 poll, which international observers certified as free and fair but which was annulled by Nigeria's military ruler, General Ibrahim Babangida.

Chukwumerije also reportedly said Sunday that the government had learned of plans to destabilize the country during the month of August.

The government has vowed to maintain law and order during three days of civil disobedience planned by pro-Abiola forces from Thursday.

Babangida annulled the June 12 poll, citing alleged rigging. He has since endorsed a proposal to set up a civilian-dominated interim government formed by the

country's two legal parties, the SDP and the rival National Republican Convention.

But during his talks in London and Washington, Abiola has pressed for western recognition of his victory claim.

The United States has warned Babangida not to renege on his pledge to end eight years of military rule and turn over power to a civilian government on August 27.

SDP Official Says Abiola's Travel Abroad 'Betrayal'

AB0608141093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] In Kwara State, an SDP [Social Democratic Party] stalwart, Alhaji Mohamed Abdulsalam Ajibola, has condemned the use of certain print media to destroy the unity and stability of the nation. Speaking to our correspondent in Ilorin, Alhaji Ajibola expressed concern to note that certain print media have decided to tribalize the issue of the presidency of this country. He said the use of foreign media by Chief Abiola to threaten the nation was unfortunate. The politician remarked that for Chief Abiola to have traveled out of the country at this crucial period when all hands were on deck to find an amicable solution to the political impasse was a betrayal to Nigerians. He said moves by Abiola to instigate sanctions against Nigeria by America was a clear evidence that he could mortgage the sovereignty of the nation for his selfish interest.

Committee Proposes Interim Government Stay Until Dec 1994

AB0608174093 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] Abuja, Aug 6 (AFP)—The military should get only the defense portfolio in a proposed interim government that would be set up on August 27 "or even before," a tripartite committee recommended Friday [6 August].

"The interim national government shall be purely a civilian affair. Out of 18 ministers recommended by the committee, only defense shall be manned by the military," two key members of the committee told AFP in Abuja.

"The head of state shall be a civilian who will function as the chairman of the federal executive council," they added.

This would mean the departure of military ruler Ibrahim Babangida who scrapped the June 12 presidential poll, sparking a political crisis.

The committee, appointed by Babangida last week, is chaired by Vice-President Augustus Aikhomu and includes the chairmen of the country's two legal parties: Tony Anenih of the center-left Social Democratic Party (SDP) and Hammed Kusamotu of the center-right National Republican Convention (NRC).

Anehnih and Kusamotu told AFP the interim government would stay in office until "or before December 31, 1994."

The move came as Moshood Abiola, the SDP candidate who claimed to have won the June 12 poll, was in Washington to enlist Washington's support for his bid to force the military to hand over power to him on August 27 as planned.

SDP Members 'Dissociate' Party From Postponement Resolution

AB0708185393 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 7 Aug 93

[Text] The SDP [Social Democratic Party] members of the Kaduna State House of Assembly have dissociated themselves from a resolution passed by the House and submitted to President Ibrahim Babangida calling for the postponement of the handing-over date. At a news conference in Kaduna yesterday, the minority leader of the house, Mrs. Florence Aya, explained that the decision was only taken by NRC [National Republican Convention] members of the House. Mrs. Florence [as heard] stated that the resolution submitted to the president was not in the interest of the state. She said last Friday [30 July] when the issue came up for debate, that all SDP members of the legislature walked out in protest. The minority leader, who described the resolution an NRC members' affair, also advised members to always contact their electorate before taking any decision on national issues. Mrs. Florence Aya further condemned Governor Dabo Lere's interference in legislative matters by calling members of the house to Abuja to submit the resolution to the president.

Meanwhile, the Kebbi State Council of the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] has endorsed the decision of the Federal Military Government and the two political parties to set up an interim national government on the 27th of this month as way out of the present political impasse. The secretary of the council, (Comrade Mohamed Newas Sawona), in a statement in Birnin Kebbi, advised the interim government to be set up to register more political parties to ensure greater participation in the democratic process. The NLC also called on its members to continue to be law-abiding toward ensuring peace, stability, as well as corporate existence of Nigeria as a nation.

Defense Council Considers Proposals, Issues No Statement

AB0608220593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] The National Defense and Security Council met in Abuja today to consider the recommendations of the Admiral Aikhomu Committee on the formation of an interim government. The NEWS AGENCY of NIGERIA reports that the meeting, which lasted almost six hours, was attended by all members. No statement was issued after the meeting. The Aikhomu Committee

had yesterday submitted its report, recommending that a civilian-dominated administration be established to complete the remaining aspects of the transition program.

Officials Propose Babangida as Head of Interim Government

AB0908110093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The former national secretary of the National Republican Convention, NRC, Alhaji Bubakar Ladima, has suggested that the head of the proposed interim national government should come from the military. He told our correspondent in Maiduguri that the idea would ensure proper and effective running of the interim government and conduct free and fair election. [sentence as heard]

Alhaji Bubakar Ladima contended that having a military man as the head of the interim government would ensure good allegiance to the administration from both the Army and the politicians. He then advised that President Babangida should be allowed to head the government to have continuity and full loyalty under the system.

Alhaji Bubakar Ladima, however, advised that all the political structures in the country should be dismantled to pave way for fresh election at all levels. The former NRC financial secretary said individuals should be allowed to form parties while all fixed elections should be conducted in one week during the life span of the interim government.

In a related development, delegations of members of the House of Representatives have traveled to their base to brief governors and members of Houses of Assembly on their stand regarding the proposed interim national government. Speaking with newsmen in Kaduna, a member of the House of Representatives representing (Bola) Constituency in Kaduna State, Mr. J.J. Labi, said each member is to visit his state governor and the State House of Assembly for consultation on their stand about the proposed interim national government by the two parties.

Mr. Labi also disclosed that out of the 400 members, 81 were now touring their states for this purpose. He suggested that the interim government should have General Ibrahim Babangida as its chairman to enable him complete the transition program instead of appointing fresh people.

Rival Faction Leader Opposes Koromah Leadership

AB0808105093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Aug 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While the Liberia cease-fire appears to be holding and a couple of the elements of the agreement signed in

Benin last month are in place, not all the factions appear satisfied. Part of the agreement was for setting up an interim national administration in which all sides would be represented. This proved something of a headache for an organization like United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO] which has split into two factions; one, led by Alhaji Koromah and operating out of Guinea; the other based in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Alhaji Koromah's faction was present at the peace talks, but the Freetown faction wasn't. Well, now, the Freetown faction is saying that the formation of the interim national executive should be suspended until the two ULIMO factions sort out their differences. Madison Wion is the action general secretary of the Freetown-based ULIMO and, on the line to Freetown, Udri Brown asked him why they were calling for the suspension of the interim administration.

[Begin recording] [Wion] We did so, because we want the plan to succeed. All efforts on the ground are intended to help Liberia get back to peace. So, we in ULIMO, most especially the key founding members, residing in Sierra Leone, are saying that we thank the United Nations for recognizing our efforts and for inviting us to the conference where they signed the agreement. But the leadership that they are dealing with is not the leadership that we all agreed upon, because it came through forceful means—that is, the leadership of Alhaji Koromah.

[Brown] But it would seem like what you are doing now is that you are afraid of being marginalized and, therefore, you and the people that you represent want to be involved in the peace process rather than have Alhaji Koromah involved. So, it seems like it is an internal squabble between ULIMO people.

[Wion] It is not a matter of being afraid of being marginalized. What we are saying ... [pauses] the fact of the matter is: We organized ULIMO. We started ULIMO and we have the plans. We know exactly how we said ULIMO was going to operate. And we made promises to the Liberian people that helped ULIMO to succeed and to get the support. Right now, the trend

ULIMO is taking under the leadership of Koromah is not exactly what the plans ... [pauses] is not in keeping with the plans of ULIMO that we put together. However, we are saying: As an interim body, we are not partial; we are just an interim body. We want to come together to have our house put together. We do not want Koromah leadership to be accepted the way he (?calls) it, because he would be undermining the promises that we made to the Liberian people.

[Brown] So, you are saying: If you are not heard, then fighting might continue in Liberia?

[Wion] I do not believe in fighting. I know (?it) can help, but I do not believe in fighting to solve problems. We did so because Taylor needed it and now that he has understood, we do not want to create another problem. Because many people on the ground there have things under their sleeves—some hidden agenda under their sleeves. We want to guard against this hidden agenda. And one of those people is Alhaji Koromah. He has a hidden agenda.

[Brown] But some people might say that you have a hidden agenda by wanting to temporarily suspend the peace process. That you want to get Alhaji Koromah out of the way because you want to be in the forefront of the ULIMO Movement.

[Wion] I said earlier that ULIMO came from Sierra Leone and all alone, it had overwhelming support because of things or promises that we made to the Liberian people, we kept them up until the Monrovia area before Koromah came in. [sentence as heard] I am not being personal against Koromah. But his way of obtaining the leadership is what is wrong. This is in line with the U.S. view. They want a democratic solution in Liberia. They want a political solution. Koromah leadership is not a political solution. If we will accept Koromah to be leader who came through the military force, then of course, why we do not allow Taylor to be president of Liberia. This is our argument. We are saying: Let ULIMO come together. [end recording]

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